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Andorra ... 6.50 F. Iceland ... 175 kr Oman ... 1.000 Rials
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Hungary ... 127 Ft. Yugoslavia ... 43 ND.

Blue-Collar U.S. Skaters Figure on Norway in '94

Waitress and Trucker Shrug Off Loss

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

ALBERTVILLE, France — For the cocktail waitress and the truck driver, the 1992 Winter Olympics are over. But at Lillehammer, Norway, in two years, Calla Urbanski and Rocky Marval plan to skate together again.

"It's a matter of pursuing your dream," said Marval, the 26-year-old owner of a trucking firm in New Egypt, New Jersey, not far from Trenton. "Being here was my dream. Our dream."

They were 11th in the Olympic figure-skating pairs competition. But in the Olympic figure-skating storyline, the reigning U.S. champions finished first. In a sport known for the pampered and protected, the tiny 31-year-old blonde waitress at a tavern in Wilmington, Delaware, and the trucker who was born Rocco Marvaldi were new and different.

"We've had a lot of ups and downs in both of our lives," Marval said. "Calla being married before and divorced. My motorcycle accident. But the lows have brought us closer together."

In tight pants and ruffled shirts, male figure skaters don't project the macho image of a truck driver or a motorcyclist. Two years ago he rounded a blind curve on a New Jersey road at 70 miles per hour (112 kilometers per hour) and, as he recalled, "planted my face on another motorcycle that was going about 30." Three days later he woke up in a hospital.

"Not knowing why I was there," he said, "or how I got there."

His jaw and nose were broken, along with five other facial bones.

"Even wearing a helmet, I had all those injuries," he said. "But the helmet saved my life. And 10 days after I got out of the hospital, I was back on my motorcycle just to prove I wasn't going to quit."

As a figure-skater, Marval has had to prove his manhood from the time he was a youngster.

"I got hassled in school, other kids called me a fairy and a wimp," he said. "I haven't seen any of those guys lately, but I'm sure they've seen me on TV."

What they've seen is American figure-skating's blue-collar and blue-plate special: a handsome dark-haired truck driver and a cute blonde cocktail waitress.

"The stereotype will still be there, that

See SKATE, Page 4

OLYMPIC PODIUM

The Mighty Are Fallen

Two Italians, Josef Polig and Gianfranco Martin, won the gold and silver medals in the men's combined skiing competition Tuesday when, again, the favorites were felled by an Olympic course.

First, the Swiss favorite, Paul Accola, went down early in the opening run; then Hubert Strolz of Austria, in photo at right, fell three gates from the gold medal. Over on the course where the women were practicing for Wednesday's downhill part of their combined competition, a medal favorite, Sabine Ginther of Austria, in photo at bottom, fell and broke a bone in her back.

A U.S. skier and a Canadian also were injured, and the Games were over, too, for Wendy Fisher of the United States and Lucie Laroche of Canada.

Mike Blake/Reuters

Austrians Are Rising

Still, Strolz's loss only tarnished Austria's powerful showing in the Games thus far. With Austrian women holding down the top three positions in the luge competition, and some of the country's best skiers still waiting to race in their best events, the land of Edelweiss is expecting that its leading tally of seven Olympic medals will mount quickly.

Russians Streaking

World champions Natalia Mishkutienok and Artur Dmitriev won the eighth straight pairs title for the former Soviet Union on Tuesday night, the longest championship streak in the history of the Winter Games.

Anfissa Reztsova of Russia and the Unified Team made a bit of Olympic history, capturing the first Olympic gold medal in women's biathlon.

Elise Amendola/The Associated Press

A Warmer Witt

Katarina Witt, the glamorous, frozen-featured East German figure skater whose soaring talent yielded back-to-back gold medals in the 1984 and '88 Olympics, is back on the ice at these Games — for CBS, and she says she has warmed to the West.

A U.S. Shutout

The U.S. hockey team posted the first shutout of these Games, beating Germany, 2-0. Sweden routed Italy, 7-3, and Finland scored four times in the first period to post a 9-1 victory over Poland.

Saboteurs

Saboteurs tried to black out live television coverage of Saturday's opening ceremony at the Winter Olympics by cutting a transmission cable, France Télécom said.

Olympics: Pages 23 and 24

Eugene Garcia/Agence France-Presse

Mike Tyson leaving a probation meeting Tuesday in Indianapolis in connection with his conviction. He will be sentenced March 6.

For Tyson, Too Much Was Never Enough

Guilty of Rape, Boxer Is Beaten by 'Animal' Within

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

This is what Mike Tyson said about himself in an interview about five years ago:

"When I fight someone, I want to break his will. I want to take his manhood. I want to rip out his heart and show it to him. My manager tells me not to say those things, but that's the way I feel.

"People say that's primitive, that I'm an animal. But then they pay $500 to see it. There's so much hypocrisy in the world.

"I never liked sports. Sports are only social events. What I do is an obsession. If I wasn't in boxing, I'd be breaking the law. That's my nature."

Apparently, his nature had an even deeper, more malevolent side.

In a stunning verdict, a jury in Indianapolis found Mike Tyson guilty of rape and two counts of criminally deviate behavior.

He could go to prison for up to 60 years, although there was speculation that he may get only eight years when he is sentenced on March 6. That's some only.

Here is a man earning as much as almost any other man in the world, something like $100

The world of big-time boxing now faces life after Tyson. Page 21.

million a year. Here is a man who came from a tough background, pulled himself up, made himself an adored champion of the world — and none of that was enough.

He had to continue now, in fancy suits, being just what he was on those Brooklyn streets when he was growing up: a punk.

He had come out of the Brownsville section, spent time in reform school and then, at 20, became the heavyweight champion. He lost the title two years ago, but had been scheduled soon to fight the current champion, Evander Holyfield, in a title bout. It would have earned him millions more.

The announcement by Holyfield's manager Tuesday made clear what was already evident: there would be no such fight.

The world had stood and cheered Iron Mike Tyson, and showered him with adulation and money. It wasn't enough.

The defense in the rape trial took the position that their man was a lecher, a jerk, a grabber, a callous, out-for-one-thing thug.

But the young woman, it said, knowing all that, still went to his room at 2 A.M., sat on his bed — for what, asked the defense attorney, "to watch television?" — and consented to have sex with this famous and infamous personality.

The prosecution said he was all the things the defense said he was, and one thing more:

See TYSON, Page 21

Bush Assures Allies: Trade And Troops Are Separate

President Tries to Calm Dispute Over 'Linkage' Of Security and GATT

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President George Bush, seeking to quash alarm in Europe over statements by his vice president and Senate allies, denied emphatically on Tuesday that the United States was threatening to pull more troops out of Europe if international trade talks failed.

"There is no linkage at all" between the outcome of GATT talks and the U.S. military commitment to NATO, Mr. Bush declared.

For two days, leading European officials and commentators have expressed surprise and dismay at what they viewed as an implied threat by Washington to further cut its role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization if Europe insisted on protecting its agricultural sector with hefty subsidies in negotiations.

"There's been some confusion about it," the president said in impromptu remarks at the White House. "I want a successful conclusion of this GATT round, and we're going to press hard to get that, and I want a strong U.S. commitment to NATO."

"They are separate, these two questions are separate," Mr. Bush emphasized.

The talks on a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT, have been stalemated for some time over U.S. demands that the Europeans lower the subsidies they give to domestic farm products.

A bomb was found in central London hours before Mr. Quayle's visit. Page 4.

The president reacted after comments by American officials in Germany on Sunday were widely interpreted as a tough new bargaining approach by Washington in the GATT talks.

The European view resulted from comments Sunday, at an international conference in Munich, by Vice President Dan Quayle and Republican senators. In a speech, the vice president made no direct statement linking GATT to NATO levels but broadly suggested that "trade is a security issue" as he pressed for European concessions on GATT.

Mr. Quayle later denied any linkage between the GATT outcome and U.S. force levels, saying he had only meant to point out that, with the end of the Cold War, the avoidance of trade wars had become a security issue for the West.

Comments by Republican congressmen who attended the Munich meeting appeared to be more direct. Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, was quoted as saying: "I don't think the Europeans understand how far they have to move on trade. If they don't back down, it could undermine NATO and American participation in the alliance."

Other Republicans stressed in Munich that a newly isolationist American public was demanding free trade and was no longer willing to finance military bases in Europe.

Senator William S. Cohen of Maine and Senator Warren B. Rudman of New Hampshire, both Republicans, had said there was little support in Congress for the White House plan to halve U.S. troops in Europe to 150,000.

Mr. Bush took strong exception to that view on Tuesday.

"We've set the proper level, and we're going to stay with the level that we have set," the president said.

"We are not going to be driven by people that now think there is no threat in the world and that the U.S. has no responsibility," he added. "We have a disproportionate responsibility for world peace."

"We are not going to let this be set by a lot of politicians. We're going to do what's right for the national security."

Libya Bomb Suspects Said to Disappear

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The two Libyan intelligence operatives indicted for the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am airliner over Scotland have disappeared from Tripoli and may have been executed, according to Western sources.

According to one of the sources, Vincent Cannistraro, the former chief of CIA counterterrorist operations, the Libyan government has been planning to announce the disappearance of the two men to suggest that they have been kidnapped, perhaps by the West. But Mideast and European intelligence sources say they are dead.

The Libyan suspects, Abdel Basset Ali Megrahi, 39, and Lamen Khalifa Fhimah, 35, were indicted by a federal grand jury here in November on 193 felony counts stemming from the explosion of the jumbo jet over Lockerbie, Scotland, on Dec. 21, 1988. They were also charged in Scotland with murder and conspiracy in connection with the bombing, which killed all 259 people on board and 11 on the ground.

The United States and Britain have demanded the extradition of the two men, both officers of Libya's Jamahiriya Security Organization. Libya has refused, saying it would detain them while it conducted its own investigation.

[Stephen Mitchell, a British lawyer who described himself as an adviser to the attorney for the suspects in the extradition request, said by telephone from Tripoli on Tuesday evening that the two were alive, Reuters reported. "They are alive and well. I left them, at Tripoli time, this evening about a quarter to nine," he said.

[The Libyan judge investigating Western charges against the two men denied earlier Tuesday that they had disappeared or were dead.

["Those who say that could come to Libya and I will allow them to see the two men," said Judge Ahmed Zawi, Reuters reported from Tunis. He added that they were safe and had gone to Tripoli's supreme court Sunday "to be interrogated again by my aides."]

Mr. Cannistraro said one of his sources, a Libyan, told him in the last few days that Mr. Basset and Mr. Fhimah had "disappeared and will not be found." He said two other sources, one in Europe and one in the Middle East, told him the Libyans had been executed. A French intelligence source said Monday that a similar report had reached Paris, but he cautioned that it could be disinformation.

FBI and State Department officials said Monday that aside from Mr. Cannistraro's statements, they had not heard that the suspects had disappeared. Another U.S. official said there was an uncorroborated intelligence report to that effect about two weeks ago.

Threatened with United Nations sanctions unless he surrendered the

See LIBYA, Page 4

In Hard Times, No Time to Hunt Down KGB Agents

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A few weeks ago, Metropolitan Pitirim of the Russian Orthodox Church was publicly exposed as "Agent Abbot" of the KGB security police.

That has not prevented him from continuing his normal business as one of the leaders of the church: conducting divine service, hearing confessions, receiving ambassadors and performing various charitable activities.

"Such things are only possible in this country," marveled Lev Ponomarev, chairman of a parliamentary commission that has been investigating KGB activities.

"Anywhere else, there would be an outcry," he said. "Such a person would be insulted, ostracized. Yet here, nothing happens."

Six months after the failure of a KGB-organized coup attempt aimed at restoring a hard-line Communist regime, the hunt is on for prominent Soviets who collaborated with the once-dreaded secret police.

KGB agents and informers have been unearthed in many different places, ranging from the Russian parliament and government to news and religious organizations.

But "expose the informer" is being played by very different rules in the former Soviet Union than in Eastern Europe, where the consequences of secret police connections are usually serious for anyone involved in public life.

With the exception of the former KGB chief, Vladimir A. Kryuchkov, and a few of his closest aides who were deeply involved in the coup, the number of KGB agents who have been punished or barred from official positions is insignificant.

The lack of public interest in pursuing former KGB collaborators stems in part from a preoccupation with economic problems at a time when prices are rising and standards of living are falling. But it also reflects the problem posed by the sheer number of informers, which is many times larger than in Eastern Europe.

"Perhaps a million people had some kind of formal association with the KGB," said a former KGB general, Oleg Kalugin, who is now a security adviser to the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin.

"But informally, millions and millions of people helped the KGB in some way or other," he said. "These people were in every office, every work place. We are a torn society — politically, socially and economically. Whatever we do, we must not add more bitterness, more suspicion."

Metropolitan Pitirim, who heads the publish-

See KGB, Page 4

In a Small New York Flat, a Big-Time Art Trove

By Sara Rimer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Now that the National Gallery of Art has liberated Herbert and Dorothy Vogel's one-bedroom Manhattan apartment from their collection of 2,500 sculptures, drawings, and paintings, Mrs. Vogel can retrieve her clothes from the terrace and hang them in the closet, which was only one of the places the art had been stashed.

Friends who happen to be tall, or on the heavy side, can venture from the living room to the bathroom without colliding with the galvanized steel rectangle by Donald Judd or the paintings by Robert Mangold.

Their rent-controlled apartment has been transformed, but the retired postal clerk and the retired librarian are still doing what they have done for 30 years — devoting their lives to contemporary art. Last week, at the opening of yet another gallery show, they were greeted warmly by art historians, dealers and artists alike.

The crowd was all abuzz over the announcement that Herbie and Dorothy, as the Vogels are known, had pledged their entire collection of Conceptual, Minimalist, and post-1960s art to the National Gallery. The Vogels had ascended to the loftier precincts of the art world, joining benefactors named Mellon, Kress, and Dale.

Not bad for a 69-year-old tailor's son who, when he was not in museums or artists' studios, could be found at the post office sorting mail. Or for a 56-year-old stationer's daughter who worked as a reference librarian at the Brooklyn Public Library.

"I thought I was rich having good art," said Mr. Vogel, who delights in showing up at openings exuberantly "clashed," as he puts it, in plaid pants and a houndstooth overcoat.

"We never bought anything because we thought it was important," he said. "We bought things we liked. It's not about price. It's about feeling."

The Dorothy and Herbert Vogel Collection — he insisted that her name come first — is more than just the sum of its objects. What is now in storage at the National Gallery is the record of one couple's life together in New York City and their relationships with the artists they sought out, often long before many other people were interested.

Nothing is missing because nothing had ever been sold, even though a few sales would have allowed the Vogels to afford more spacious quarters than an apartment that shrank with each acquisition. Money certainly would have made it easier to acquire art. Money and space were the two things the Vogels lacked as patrons.

But they had something better: what the sculptor, Richard Tuttle, calls an extraordinary ability to see.

"Herb knows he has an eye," Mr. Tuttle said. "That's why when he walks into an artist's studio, the artist gives him his best drawing for nothing."

Jack Cowart, curator of 20th-century art at the National Gallery, excavated the Vogel apartment.

"They went to art that was very difficult for the general public to understand, to artists who had no money, who were on the front edge of the avant-garde," he said. "It was all done for love, at whatever price, at whatever cost, even if it displaced them from their own apartment."

"The story of the Vogels is like a fairy tale," said Mr. Tuttle, who is represented more than 350 times in their collection. "Maybe people don't want to figure out the fairy tale."

In this fairy tale, he says, the so-called postal clerk happens to have "a pedigree that goes back to the Abstract Expressionists."

In the early 1950s, Mark Rothko, Franz

See ART, Page 4

Kiosk

Ukraine Says Russia Seizes Kiev Funds

KIEV (Reuters) — A senior Ukrainian minister accused Russia on Tuesday of seizing more than its fair share of Soviet wealth and said millions belonging to Kiev were frozen in Moscow bank accounts.

At the United Nations in New York, Ukraine issued an appeal for the suspension of Russian rights over overseas property of the former Soviet Union.

Foreign Trade Minister Valeri Kravchenko of Ukraine said in Kiev that "all Ukraine's hard currency assets are blocked, our currency accounts are frozen."

Dow Close
Up
6.49
3,251.57

The Dollar
In New York

DM	1.5956
Pound	1.799
Yen	127.48
FF	5.435

General News

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Admitting It Can't Help Junkies, Zurich Shuts a Needle Park

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

ZURICH — After more than four years of steadily rising crime related to drugs, this city once associated more with banking and solid civic virtue than with marauding groups of junkies has ended its innovative experiment with an open drug market in a public park.

The smashed windows of a Chanel store and a central branch of Crédit Suisse, as well as the shooting of an unidentified man on Thursday, betray the sharp tensions that have stemmed from the closing last week of the Platzspitz, a park where the illicit activities of thousands of drug addicts and dealers were tolerated in recent years in a policy of containment of the drug problem.

Andres Oehler, a municipal spokesman, said the City Council had decided to shut the park, now sealed behind iron fences hastily erected on the adjoining bridges, because "it was felt that the situation had got out of control in every sense."

But closing the park left several unresolved issues, including the fate of what has become a large international community of addicts in Zurich and the question of what exactly went wrong with an initiative originally aimed at helping drug abusers.

Addicts were drawn from all over Europe in recent years by the Socialist City Council's decision to offer clean syringes, the help of health officials and a large measure of tolerance in the Platzspitz, a once-elegant garden behind the stately National Museum.

The city characterized its approach as an enlightened effort to isolate the drug problem in an area away from residential neighborhoods, curb AIDS and foster rehabilitation. Its policy reflected a strong current of feeling among some European experts that it is the illegal and clandestine nature of the drug business, rather than the drugs themselves, that causes many of the associated problems.

But the situation gradually degenerated.

"You give a little finger, and they want the whole hand," said a senior city official. "You turn a blind eye to the small deals, and the big ones come. It was a spiral."

Regular users of the park swelled from a few hundred at the outset in 1987 to about 20,000, with about 25 percent of them coming from other countries. Then, Mr. Oehler said, dealers from Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Lebanon moved in last year. Thefts and violence increased, with 81 drug-related deaths in 1991, twice as many as in 1990.

"We were having to resuscitate an average of 12 people a day, with peaks of 40 a day on some days," said Dr. Albert Weittstein, the city's chief medical officer. "Our people were running up around the park blowing oxygen into people's lungs.

"We started with three doctors, but recently had to put in two more," he said. "It has become an impossible strain."

Groups of as many as 50 addicts now gather in the streets adjoining the park, where they are jostled by police officers with orders to disperse them.

"This is a crazy decision, we'll be in the whole city now," said one young man, a syringe casually tucked behind his ear, as a policeman pushed him away.

On a nearby bench another youth, apparently oblivious to the approaching police officers, calmly tightened a belt around his upper arm before plunging a needle into a bulging vein below his elbow.

Christoph Schmid, 21, a Swiss addict who has been using the park for the last two years, took a measured view of the action. He said the closing and the police crackdown would cause him and others "enormous difficulties" by making heroin harder to get and therefore more expensive.

Mr. Schmid also said the Platzspitz had recently become too violent.

"Too many kids were getting hooked too easily," he said.

The park — beautifully situated at the confluence of the Sihl and Limmat rivers, which isolated it from neighbors despite its central location — is now a monument to vain utopian hope and sordid devastation.

On the ground lie thousands of discarded syringes and syringe packets, now being collected by garbage crews. The park plantings are a mess.

Peter Stünzi, the director of the city's parks, said the park had become "Zurich's municipal urinal."

He said he believed it was right to close the Platzspitz because "Zurich could not be responsible for the drugs of Switzerland and the rest of Europe."

The city government wants all those who are not from Zurich to leave. Signs have been posted around the city warning that the authorities will no longer tolerate the public shooting up or handling of drugs or gatherings of groups of junkies. All those not from the city should "go back to the communes, where they will be helped," the signs say.

Mr. Oehler said that by April hostels in Zurich where addicts are allowed to sleep for about $3 a night will no longer accept anyone who does not have an identity card proving Zurich residency. But he conceded that "the problems will take a long time to resolve."

There are an estimated 30,000 drug addicts in Switzerland, a country whose industrious precision has created enormous wealth and a sparkling order, but also a conspicuous alienation among youths.

About $1.5 million will now be spent on renovating the park, Mr. Stünzi said, and it is hoped that a pristine Platzspitz might reopen by the spring of 1993 at the earliest.

By then, Zurich hopes, its self-created reputation as a drug capital will have faded. But for now, its streets are full of the confused ebb and flow of a disoriented mass of youths. Outside the park's closed gates, when the police move off, hordes of addicts quickly return to try to salvage with spoons some precious white powder that had spilled to the ground.

Tokyo Asserts Moscow Must Cede Kurils Before Getting Economic Aid

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Japan is unlikely to join other wealthy nations in providing major aid for economic programs here unless Russia agrees to return disputed islands in the northern Pacific, a senior Japanese official said Tuesday.

Kunihiko Saito, deputy foreign minister, said that his nation is worried about instability in its giant neighbor and eager to support President Boris N. Yeltsin's efforts to establish a democracy and free-market economy.

But Mr. Saito said that public opinion in Japan would not allow the government to commit large sums to supporting the Yeltsin programs, even if Washington and other Western powers do so, unless the longstanding dispute over islands in the Kuril chain was resolved in Japan's favor.

In order to aid Russia, he said, "it's essential to have the understanding and approval of the people, and without a resolution of the territorial issue, it will be impossible to have this understanding."

"It will be very difficult for Japan to go along with the other G-7 countries," he said, referring to the Group of Seven industrialized nations.

Mr. Saito's comments presented an unusually clear restatement that Japan will use its economic might to win territorial concessions from Russia.

Last week in Tokyo, on the eve of Mr. Saito's visit here, Japanese officials said the prospects for large-scale aid to the Russians remained elusive in the absence of a settlement of the Kurils question.

Mr. Saito was in Moscow for the first working-level negotiations on the territorial dispute since the dissolution of the Soviet Union. He said two days of talks were "fruitful" and left him with "the impression that the Russian government is much more positive, much more serious" about negotiating a treaty than was its Soviet predecessor.

But he also acknowledged that talks yielded no concrete progress on the territorial issue and that Russian officials had cited public-opinion problems of their own. Many Russians, especially in the Far East, oppose the return of any territory and resent what they see as Japanese attempts to buy the islands back, according to some politicians and opinion polls.

Tokyo and Moscow have yet to conclude a peace treaty ending World War II because of Japan's claims to the islands just north of Hokkaido. They were seized by the Soviet Union in the closing days of the war.

Mr. Yeltsin has urged Western nations, especially the G-7 powers, to provide substantial aid for his economic programs, particularly the billions of dollars that would be needed to help finance imports and to create a stabilization fund to build confidence in the ruble.

Mr. Yeltsin has said that the West's failure to help his nation now could prove far costlier in the future if it leads to a return of totalitarianism.

So far, Japan and the United States have limited their assistance to relatively small amounts of humanitarian aid. Washington also has pledged credits for U.S. grain, and Japan last fall produced a $2.5 billion aid package, consisting mostly of trade insurance and loans to ease purchase of Japanese goods.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, now touring the former Soviet Union, acknowledged Monday that Western democracies soon may be asked to contribute far more to help Russia's new programs survive.

"It may well be that there might be some participation by nations either as a group or bilaterally," he said, in addition to whatever is provided by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

Yeltsin aides believe such aid is already in order, given the steps Russia has taken to free prices and cut its defense budget. But Mr. Baker ruled out such large-scale aid until "there is a credible, overall economic reform program that has been discussed with the international financial institutions."

Mr. Saito was even more cautious. He said Japan would welcome Russia's entrance into the IMF, "but it will take some time for the IMF to formulate a reform plan for this country, and it will take still more time for this country to implement those reforms," he said.

"So we shouldn't yet be too optimistic at this point," he said.

And even when a reform plan is in place and the G-7 is willing to increase its support, Japan would need a promise of the islands' return or at least "a clear indication that this problem will be solved in a certain clearly limited period of time," Mr. Saito said.

"Then we'll be in a position to go along with other G-7 countries in various projects to help Russia, such as the establishment of a stabilization fund," he said.

The two nations did agree this week to permit visa-free travel of Russians living in the disputed territories to Japan, and of Japanese, especially those expelled after the war, to the islands, Mr. Saito said. The first such exchange will take place in April.

"We think if these people living on the islands can see the situation in Japan with their own eyes, it will certainly ease their worry — if they have any worry — in the event that these islands are returned to Japan," Mr. Saito said.

Lin Heung Shing/The Associated Press

Russians sold clothing, shoes and honey Tuesday in a Moscow free market as prices continued to soar since controls were lifted.

To Bonn, It's Showmanship

Citing Own Airlift to Moscow, Germans See U.S. Hype

Reuters

BONN — U.S. publicity over the emergency aid airlift to the former Soviet Union has drowned out Bonn's far greater and more long-term help to its one-time enemy, German newspapers complained on Tuesday.

"Monday at Rhein-Main airport in Frankfurt was nothing more than cheap showmanship," Berlin's Tagesspiegel daily said about the start of the U.S.-launched "Operation Provide Hope."

"It overlooked the fact that planes have been bringing aid from Germany to Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth republics since November 1990," the newspaper said.

"The help the U.S. has to contribute goes far beyond what they're cheering about now," the Frankfurter Rundschau said.

"Our first plane out on Monday was our 302d flight," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "For us, this operation is open-ended. It will go on as long as it is needed."

Germany, the largest aid donor to the former Soviet Union, has officially taken a politely positive stand on the U.S.-backed airlift, praising it as a sign of international solidarity. Newspapers also lauded the aid as crucial humanitarian help.

But officials made clear that Bonn, which sent seven planes from Frankfurt on Monday with far less publicity, had already done much more before the Americans launched their airlift.

The United States dispatched five C-5 Galaxy cargo planes from Frankfurt to the former Soviet Union on Monday while seven others left from Turkey for Central Asia.

Washington plans 64 flights — 10 more than originally announced — to bring over 18,000 tons of food, medicines and other supplies to about 20 cities in the Commonwealth of Independent States, U.S. Air Force officials in Frankfurt said.

According to the Foreign Ministry, German charity groups have sent 75,581 tons of food and medicine to 271 destinations since September 1990. The goods are mostly donated while the government helps transport them.

Germany has also put up 75 billion Deutsche marks ($48 billion) since late 1989 in emergency aid, payments for withdrawing Soviet troops, credit guarantees and trade subsidies to help the former superpower, the Foreign Ministry said.

Commentators in Britain and the United States have argued that much of this was Moscow's price for allowing German unification, a suggestion German officials strongly reject.

Asked about the airlift, Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann said the international aid effort had to aim for a long-term transformation of the former Soviet economy.

"I would like to see the focus shifted from humanitarian aid towards changing the economic structure," he said.

Less constrained to speak diplomatically, Tagesspiegel reminded readers not to forget the U.S. presidential election this year.

"American politicians are almost unbeatable in the art of getting a camera or microphone to witness the importance of what they are doing," it said.

Some French newspapers shared German skepticism about the U.S. airlift, with the left-leaning Libération talking about "a vast operation of seduction" and "the humanitarian show."

"Away from the polemic, the inhabitants of Moscow, St. Petersburg or Kiev, beaten down by price rises, don't expect any miracle from the skies," it commented.

Le Monde said Washington was clearly trying to help democratic forces in the Commonwealth. But it noted that the airlift had been carefully stage-managed to obtain the maximum news media exposure for a relief plan that was clearly inferior to Europe's.

Baker Meets Armenians Over Strife

Agence France-Presse

YEREVAN, Armenia — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d arrived in Armenia on Tuesday for talks on the bloodiest civil war in the former Soviet Union and aid to a nation whose citizens have a million relatives in the United States.

Mr. Baker, who flew in from Chisinau, Moldova, is the first U.S. secretary of state to visit Yerevan, the second of 10 cities on his tour of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

He was met at the airport by the Armenian foreign minister, Raffi Hovnannessian, who was born in California, and later dined with President Levon A. Ter-Petrosyan.

In Chisinau, Mr. Baker said his talks with the leadership of Moldova were "very productive," adding that diplomatic ties might be established. He met President Mircea I. Snegur, Prime Minister Valeriu Muravschi and Armed Forces Minister Ion Costas.

At a press conference, Mr. Baker said, "We are pleased that Moldova has decided to respect the five principles defined by President George Bush."

These principles, necessary for recognition by the United States, include respect for human rights and minorities and free enterprise.

■ Azerbaijanis Attacked

Armenian guerrillas attacked a strategic Azerbaijani village in the disputed enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh and burned it to the ground on Tuesday, according to Commonwealth television reports, Reuters reported in Moscow.

Channel One television said that the village of Malybeili, in the Khodzhalin district, was cut off and that a large number of wounded were left stranded.

Tass said several people were killed and 20 wounded in the attack on the village.

It marked the latest escalation of fighting between rival Azeri and Armenian forces in the remote Transcaucasia.

U.S. Picks Ambassadors To the Baltic Nations

Agence France-Presse

WASHINGTON — President George Bush has nominated ambassadors to the three Baltic states, the first U.S. representatives who would serve in the posts since Washington recognized the nations in August.

The president on Monday named Darryl Johnson, 53, to Lithuania; Ints Silins, 49, to Latvia; and Robert C. Frasure, 49, to Estonia. They have been serving as chargés d'affaires in those countries.

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For Hungry Russians, GI Fare Is a Hit

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — When lunch was over Galina Scherbakova, 72, just did not want to leave.

She stayed on long after the dishes were cleared off, admiring the blue tablecloth, the fresh yellow tulip on it and marveling about the food she had just eaten: U.S. military leftovers from the Gulf War.

"We had three courses today," said the poverty-stricken pensioner, one of the first to partake of the U.S. humanitarian aid that began arriving here Monday by the planeload. "We've never had that much before."

Military barracks rations may not be relished by American soldiers, but here, in a country where many old people subsist on bread, potatoes and milk — if they can find it — rehydrated pork chops and mashed potatoes, canned corn, a can of filtered apple juice and vanilla pudding were an astonishing experience.

"Is this American food?" asked Ivan Solodovnikov, 78, a war veteran, after he had eaten it all and acknowledged that it tasted pretty good.

The cooks at this cafeteria for old people on Lyublinskaya Street were asking themselves the same question Tuesday morning when they opened the first cans of lumpy, grayish dehydrated meat and dry potato flakes.

But after a lesson in the finer points of cooking with rations even the food preparers seemed pleasantly surprised by the results.

"It doesn't taste bad, the meat is pretty good," said Sergei Smirnov, a cook. "Of course, real potatoes taste better."

Over the next two months a lot more people in the former Soviet Union will be encountering similar American food through "Operation Provide Hope," which began Monday.

About 15,000 tons of humanitarian aid, not only food but also medicine and other supplies, are being flown, shipped and trucked to 20 cities in the Commonwealth of Independent States, part of a wider Western effort.

In addition $165 million in surplus commodities, such as wheat, beans, butter and sausage, will be funneled into the economy here, either by giving it to needy institutions or sold with the proceeds used for economic change, according to Frederick Cuny, a disaster relief specialist helping to organize the U.S. government effort.

Some have criticized the Western aid efforts, saying it is embarrassing for a great country such as Russia to be receiving handouts or that the aid would not really help.

The anchorman on the Russian television news Tuesday night said the aid effort was not a panacea and should not be expected to solve Russia's economic problems.

"It is impossible to import other peoples' decent economy," the anchorman said.

In Moscow, where food shortages have often been more severe than elsewhere, 19 cafeterias and other institutions for the poor will receive assistance through the U.S. aid program, according to Sven Ljungholm, head of the Salvation Army in Russia, which is running the food distribution at the Lyublinskaya cafeteria and elsewhere.

He estimated that about 125,000 meals would be provided by the shipment that arrived Monday. "A lot of hungry bellies are going to be fed," he said.

Gunman Occupies Miyazawa Party Office

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — A man armed with a samurai sword and a pistol forced his way into the headquarters of the Liberal Democratic Party on Tuesday, demanding that the party give up power because of scandals.

Before surrendering to the police he occupied the empty office of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. No party officials were in the building because of a national holiday.

The man, Osamu Aihara, demanded that the cabinet resign because of corruption, that Russia return territories seized at the end of World War II, and that Japan revive the prewar system of emperor worship, the police said.

They said Mr. Aihara, 21, had been a member of Dai Nihon Aikoku-to, or the Great Japan Patriotic Party, a rightist fringe group.

Mr. Aihara pushed aside guards and leaped over a steel fence surrounding the building, the authorities said. He fired a shot into the security office on the first floor, shattering a window, and ran up to a fourth-floor office that Mr. Miyazawa rarely uses. He conducts most business from the prime minister's office.

Mr. Aihara poured kerosene on the floor but did not light it, the police said. About 100 armed police officers surrounded the nine-story building while negotiators talked to the gunman.

The police said Mr. Aihara demanded to speak with Mr. Miyazawa or other ranking politicians and denounced "money politics and corruption."

The conservative Liberal Democratic Party, which has governed Japan for nearly four decades, has recently been linked to bribery scandals.

The break-in occurred on Foundation Day, a national holiday that has become a traditional day of rallies for rightists. *(AP, Reuters)*

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WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Should Pay More, Russian Says

BONN (AP) — The commander of former Soviet troops in eastern Germany was quoted Tuesday as saying the German government should make an additional billion-dollar payment for the army's real estate.

Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann rejected the idea and said Germany expected Russia to abide by treaties signed by the former Soviet Union covering all aspects of the withdrawal, including compensation.

General Marvei Burlakov, in a magazine interview, said the departing troops were leaving behind much valuable property, including buildings at barracks sites. But he said the German government appeared uninterested in them.

4 Killed as Croatia Cease-Fire Breaks

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Three Serbian irregulars and a Croatian guardsman were killed in the biggest outbreak of fighting in Yugoslavia since a cease-fire began five weeks ago, Croatian and Belgrade press organizations said Tuesday.

The clashes Monday in eastern Croatia added strain on the truce negotiated by a special UN envoy, Cyrus R. Vance, on Jan. 3 between Croatian militias and Serbian forces backed by the Yugoslav Army.

Tanjug said three Serbian irregulars were killed and two were wounded in an attack by Croatian forces near Vinkovici and Vukovar, in a Serbian-controlled region of eastern Croatia. Croatian radio said a Croatian guardsman was killed and two were wounded when Serbian irregulars launched an artillery attack in the same area. It was not immediately possible to obtain confirm the reports.

Venezuela Lifts Press Censorship

CARACAS (AP) — Criticism of the government returned to Venezuelan newspapers on Tuesday after President Carlos Andrés Pérez lifted censorship. The independent El Nacional, where the presses were halted Monday by intelligence police, on Tuesday published critical articles about the government and last week's coup attempt. Other newspapers also published articles critical of the government.

"There is plenty of reason to be worried that, after 34 years of democracy, large sectors of the population place their sympathy with the authors of the coup attempt," Freddy Munoz, general secretary of the Socialist Movement, wrote in an El Nacional editorial.

On Monday, Mr. Pérez ended the censorship that was imposed last week after editors who met with him promised not to contribute to public unrest. Mr. Pérez also ordered a reorganization of the army high command.

Cresson Survives Censure Motion

PARIS (AFP) — Edith Cresson on Tuesday survived her fourth censure motion in nine months as prime minister, stressing that she has no intention of giving up her post until general elections are held in the spring of 1993.

The motion by the conservative opposition obtained 261 votes, 28 short of the 289 needed to bring down the government, said the speaker of the National Assembly, Henri Emmanuelli. Like the previous censure motions she has faced, Mrs. Cresson survived largely because Communist deputies stayed away.

Mrs. Cresson called the censure motion, which came over the Georges Habash affair, "opportunistic and contradictory." The admittance of Mr. Habash, the leader of the extremist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, to a Paris hospital two weeks ago, set off a political furor. Five senior government officials resigned in the aftermath of the affair, as well as Georgina Dufoix, director of the French Red Cross, which organized Mr. Habash's trip to Paris for medical treatment.

Seoul Official May Meet Kim Il Sung

SEOUL (Reuters) — Prime Minister Chung Won Shik of South Korea will meet the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, during a visit to North Korea next week, state television said Tuesday. The report could not be confirmed.

Mr. Chung's trip to Pyongyang, for a sixth round of talks between the two Koreas' prime ministers, might lead to a meeting between Mr. Kim, 79, and President Roh Tae Woo of South Korea.

Officials here said the talks were expected to focus on the timing, place and other details of the meeting between Mr. Kim and Mr. Roh. The two Koreas have had no contact at presidential level since they were divided in 1945 at the end of World War II.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Subway Strike Snarls Madrid Traffic

MADRID (Reuters) — Hundreds of thousands of people struggled to work on foot or in cars Tuesday after subway workers joined bus crews on strike. Officials said traffic was more than 20 percent greater than normal, with back-ups of up to 15 kilometers (9 miles) reported on some highways into the capital.

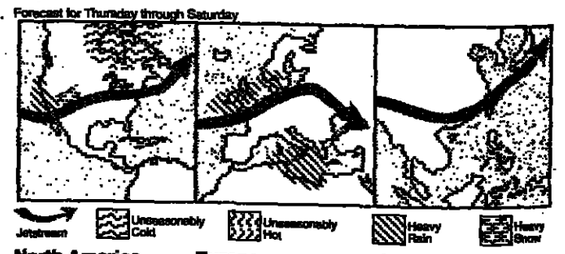
Subway workers, unhappy about the progress of negotiations on pay and conditions, began a series of rush-hour stoppages that will continue until Friday. Bus crews started a one-month strike a week ago to protest the breakdown of pay talks and the dismissal of 27 workers after a one-day stoppage last month.

Swissair will resume flights to Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia, on Monday after a five-month break in flights due to the Yugoslav civil war, the company announced in Zurich on Tuesday. *(AP)*

China and Israel, which established diplomatic relations in January, will set up direct air links within three months, Chinese officials said on Tuesday. *(Reuters)*

The Weather

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday



North America
There will be snow or just flurries Thursday from Washington, D.C., to Boston. Snow or ice may make Chicago roads slick late Friday as rain breaks out south to Texas. Rain will soak Southern California Thursday, with more rain by Saturday.

Europe
The jet stream will bring stormy weather through Northwest Europe and into Scandinavia Thursday into Saturday. London to Paris will have frequent rains and gusty winds. An area of stormy weather will set up over the central Mediterranean.

Asia
Rainy weather will visit Hong Kong and Taipei at times into the weekend. It may rain briefly in Tokyo Thursday, but dry weather will prevail through Friday in Korea and most of Japan. Days will feature plenty of hot sunshine in Manila and Bangkok.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low Wx C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low Wx C/F
Algarve	18/64	8/46 s	14/57	8/46 sh
Amsterdam	6/46	2/35 sh	5/41	0/32 r
Ankara	1/34	-7/20 sf	1/34	-7/20 s
Athens	14/57	6/43 s	14/57	8/43 po
Barcelona	16/61	7/44 s	14/57	5/41 sh
Belgrade	7/44	-3/27 pc	7/44	-3/27 pc
Berlin	9/48	3/37 c	9/48	3/37 sh
Brussels	8/46	2/35 sh	6/43	-1/31 r
Budapest	6/43	-1/31 c	5/41	-1/31 c
Copenhagen	4/39	2/35 c	4/39	2/35 sh
Costa Del Sol	21/70	11/52 s	18/64	11/52 sh
Dublin	7/44	3/37 r	6/43	3/37 r
Edinburgh	4/39	2/35 r	4/39	1/34 sh
Florence	16/61	4/39 s	13/55	3/37 sh
Frankfurt	9/48	3/37 sh	7/44	1/34 sh
Geneva	10/50	1/34 s	6/43	-3/27 pc
Helsinki	2/35	0/32 sn	1/34	-4/25 sf
Istanbul	4/39	-2/29 sf	5/41	-2/29 s
Las Palmas	22/71	13/55 s	22/71	13/55 s
Lisbon	18/61	8/46 pc	14/57	8/46 sh
London	9/48	4/39 r	7/44	2/35 sh
Madrid	16/61	4/39 pc	14/57	3/37 sh
Milan	13/55	5/41 s	11/52	1/34 sh
Moscow	2/35	-2/29 sn	2/35	-4/25 sf
Munich	8/46	2/35 c	9/48	1/34 c
Nice	13/55	4/39 s	11/52	3/37 sh
Oslo	6/43	3/37 sh	6/43	3/37 sh
Paris	11/52	6/43 sh	8/46	2/35 r
Prague	9/48	3/37 c	9/48	3/37 sh
Reykjavik	-3/27	-6/22 s	-1/31	-4/25 sf
Rome	16/61	8/46 s	14/57	7/44 sh
St. Petersburg	2/35	-1/31 sn	1/34	-4/25 sf
Stockholm	3/37	2/35 c	6/43	0/32 sn
Strasbourg	11/52	4/39 c	7/44	0/32 r
Tallinn	2/35	0/32 sn	1/34	-4/25 sf
Venice	14/57	3/37 s	13/55	2/35 sh
Vienna	6/43	-2/29 c	5/41	-2/29 c
Warsaw	6/46	3/37 c	7/44	3/37 sh
Zurich	7/44	-1/31 c	4/39	-6/22 sn

Middle East

Beirut	12/53	4/39 sh	14/57	4/39 s
Cairo	16/61	2/35 s	17/62	4/39 s
Damascus	8/46	1/34 pc	11/52	2/35 s
Jerusalem	11/52	1/34 s	13/55	2/35 s
Riyadh	21/70	7/44 s	22/71	8/46 s

Oceania

Auckland	22/71	18/64 pc	21/70	17/62 po
Sydney	29/82	19/66 pc	29/84	18/64 pc

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low Wx C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low Wx C/F
Bangkok	33/91	22/71 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Beijing	7/44	-7/20 pc	8/46	-5/22 pc
Hong Kong	21/70	13/55 pc	22/71	13/55 pc
Manila	32/89	23/73 s	31/88	24/75 pc
New Delhi	24/75	10/50 s	26/79	11/52 pc
Seoul	7/44	-5/16 s	7/44	-7/20 pc
Shanghai	7/44	-3/27 pc	8/46	-4/25 pc
Singapore	31/88	22/71 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Taipei	16/61	8/46 r	17/62	7/44 pc
Tokyo	13/55	1/34 c	5/48	-1/31 s

Africa

Algiers	21/70	11/52 c	18/64	11/52 s
Cape Town	30/86	18/64 s	31/88	20/68 pc
Casablanca	18/64	11/52 s	16/61	8/43 pc
Harare	29/82	4/39 pc	27/80	4/39 pc
Lagos	29/84	18/64 pc	31/88	17/62 pc
Nairobi	29/84	10/50 pc	30/86	11/52 pc
Tunis	17/62	12/53 s	18/64	13/55 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	31/88	23/73 pc	30/86	24/75 pc
Caracas	31/88	23/73 pc	30/86	23/73 pc
Lima	29/84	23/73 s	30/86	22/71 pc
Mexico City	22/71	9/48 pc	21/70	8/46 pc
Rio de Janeiro	29/84	24/75 pc	30/86	23/73 pc
Santiago	25/77	17/62 pc	24/75	16/61 pc

North America

Anchorage	-6/22	-11/13 c	-4/25	-9/16 sn
Atlanta	11/52	5/41 sh	12/53	8/46 c
Boston	-4/25	-9/16 s	-1/31	-4/25 pc
Chicago	-4/25	-6/22 c	3/37	-7/20 sf
Denver	12/53	-2/29 pc	12/53	-5/24 pc
Detroit	-6/22	-9/16 pc	-1/31	-5/24 c
Honolulu	27/80	18/64 pc	24/75	16/61 pc
Houston	21/70	15/61 pc	24/75	15/61 c
Los Angeles	16/61	11/52 r	16/61	10/50 sh
Miami	24/75	17/62 pc	24/75	18/64 sh
Minneapolis	-9/22	-11/13 sf	-4/25	-13/9 c
Montreal	-1/30	-8/34 pc	-5/16	-13/9 s
Nassau	23/73	18/64 pc	27/80	19/66 pc
New York	-1/31	-7/20 s	1/34	-2/29 pc
Phoenix	21/70	11/52 pc	20/68	12/53 c
San Fran.	14/57	11/52 r	15/59	9/48 sh
Seattle	11/52	5/41 c	10/50	3/37 r
Toronto	-7/20	-12/11 pc	-1/31	-8/22 s
Washington	2/35	-5/22 pc	3/37	-3/27 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice.
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هكذا من الأصل

Clinton Is Slipping, and the Party's Vision Is, Too

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KEENE, New Hampshire — Only a couple of weeks ago, senior people in the Democratic Party were telling each other that this time they would not waste their energies squabbling. This time they would choose a nominee early. Then they could unite, plot strategy and raise the money needed to beat President George Bush.

That soothing vision was fading fast as the Iowa caucuses came and went — with Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa winning an essentially uncontested victory at home Monday — and the New Hampshire primary campaign entered its final week with the former front-runner, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, struggling to halt his slide.

The latest CNN-USA Today Gallup poll showed Paul E. Tsongas, a former senator from Massachusetts, leading in advance of next Tuesday's New Hampshire vote with 33 percent to Mr. Clinton's 26 percent. Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska followed with 13 percent, Mr. Harkin had 11 percent and former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California had 8 percent.

The professionals see Mr. Clinton slipping, day by day, and Mr. Tsongas gaining. They say the rest of the field is scrambling for a foothold. In their view, it adds up to trouble.

This is a pragmatic view, which is why the word "electability" buzzes through Democratic circles these days the way "momentum" used to. Many party leaders and many voters in New Hampshire have backed Mr. Clinton in large part because they thought that he, as a telegenic Southern moderate capable of articulating economic and social policies in sharp contrast to Mr. Bush's, would have the best chance of winning in November.

But in recent days that argument seems to have been working against Mr. Clinton. Following charges of marital infidelity and manipulation of his draft status, both of which the governor has denied, some voters here and many influential people in Washington seem to be edging away from him.

They are doing so not so much because of his alleged transgressions but because they fear that the charges would make him a sitting duck for the Republicans later in the year if he did win the nomination.

The New Hampshire voters can either confirm or overturn that view. A solid victory would quiet the talk; a narrow one might turn the volume down. But a loss, when a big victory had seemed so likely only two weeks ago, would be terribly damaging, even if Mr. Clinton could recover his balance in the South, his home base, where a dozen states hold primaries on March 10.

But even in the South, there are murmurings among the Democratic professionals that Mr. Clinton's candidacy may be coming apart.

The fears of Southern Democratic leaders are rooted in the unpredictable reactions of a conservative electorate — voters who decisively backed Mr. Bush over Michael S. Dukakis in 1988, but then support such Democrats as Governor Zell B. Miller of Georgia and Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia — to the allegations concerning Mr. Clinton's marital fidelity and his draft deferment 22 years ago.

Those fears were compounded last week when a CNN-USA Today poll showed Mr. Clinton's unfavorable ratings in the South at dangerously high levels.

A Tsongas victory, or the perception of a loss by Mr. Clinton in New Hampshire, would increase pressure on Democratic notables such as Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York to reconsider their decisions not to run.

(NYT, WP, AP)

Bush Wants Thornburgh To Take UN Budget Job

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — President George Bush wants the former attorney general, Dick Thornburgh to take a new top post at the United Nations, overseeing the organization's budget and administration, UN and U.S. officials say.

Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali asked Mr. Bush to find an American to fill this job when he attended the summit meeting of the Security Council here last month and the president then offered the job to Mr. Thornburgh, the officials said.

The United States also had made it clear that it wanted an American to take the top financial and management post since Washington is the single largest contributor to the United Nations, paying 25 percent of its $1.2 billion annual budget, and is now committed to holding spending steady in real terms after allowance for inflation.

Although Mr. Thornburgh could not be reached for comment, close aides said that he was likely to accept the position but that he wanted first to meet Mr. Butros Ghali to discuss plans for the UN and establish a good working relationship.

The new post, undersecretary-general for administration and management, involves overall responsibility for budget and personnel matters and is one of eight deputy positions created by Mr. Butros Ghali in a restructuring of the Secretariat announced on Friday.

The Bush administration has strongly supported the reorganization, which consolidated a number of smaller departments into eight major divisions, each headed by an undersecretary-general reporting directly to the secretary-general.

If Mr. Thornburgh accepts the job, he will become one of only two outsiders in the second rung of the UN hierarchy. The other is Vladimir F. Petrovsky, a former first deputy foreign minister of the former Soviet Union, who will become one of two new undersecretaries-general for political affairs.

Mr. Thornburgh, 60, resigned as attorney general in August to run for the U.S. Senate seat in Pennsylvania left vacant by the death of Senator John Heinz in a plane crash.

Although initially favored, Mr. Thornburgh was defeated by the Democratic candidate, Harris Wofford.

Tuberculosis in U.S. Seen Rivaling AIDS

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

BETHESDA, Maryland — The top federal AIDS scientist, Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, fears that the spread of drug-resistant tuberculosis bacilli might become as serious a public health threat as AIDS, unless a major new research effort is begun.

Although the immediate tuberculosis threat is chiefly to people infected with the human immunodeficiency virus, which causes AIDS, participants at a meeting here expressed alarm that the spread of tuberculosis from such patients also threatened the health workers who care for them and ultimately healthy people who are not infected with the virus, known as HIV.

Dr. Fauci, who directs the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, said the current tuberculosis situation reminded him of the first days after the discovery of AIDS in 1981 when he and other federal experts discussed the disease.

"We told each other that we thought AIDS might be important but that we really were not sure," he said.

Now, Dr. Fauci said, "We very well may be on the threshold of something that will turn out major."

But, he added, the available data "doesn't allow us to say where it is going to go."

He said he did not want to start a panic but wanted to warn about the seriousness of tuberculosis as a public health problem.

Tuberculosis is one of the so-called opportunistic infections that often kills people with the AIDS virus.

While HIV is spread through sexual intercourse and blood, tuberculosis seems to be the only opportunistic infection that can be spread from people infected with HIV to those who are not infected with the virus, Dr. Fauci and other participants said.

Tuberculosis is spread through droplets dispersed through the air by coughing. Close, prolonged contact is generally required to transmit an infection.

The Bethesda meeting was the latest in a series that federal health officials have called on an urgent basis in recent weeks to deal with deadly outbreaks of drug-resistant tuberculosis that have struck in at least 13 states.

Although many of the outbreaks have involved the inner city populations of New York and Miami, the experts said there was evidence that scattered cases were occurring elsewhere.

"This is the way things start off, with a few scattered cases, but one case can lead to an outbreak," said Dr. Samuel W. Dooley, a tuberculosis expert at the national Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Why Conspiracy Idea Persists in JFK Death

William Manchester, who wrote the best-selling 1967 book about the assassination of John F. Kennedy, "The Death of a President," says his own exhaustive investigations convinced him that the Warren Report "was correct on the two main issues: [Lee Harvey] Oswald was the killer, and he had acted alone."

But in a letter to The New York Times, Mr. Manchester adds: "Those who desperately want to believe that President Kennedy was the victim of a conspiracy have my sympathy. I share their yearning. To employ what may seem an odd metaphor, there is an esthetic principle here. If you put six million dead Jews on one side of a scale and on the other side put the Nazi regime — the greatest gang of criminals ever to seize control of a modern state — you have a rough balance: greatest crime, greatest criminals.

"But if you put the murdered president of the United States on one side of a scale and that wretched waif Oswald on the other side, it doesn't balance. You want to add something weightier to Oswald. It would invest the president's death with meaning, endowing him with martyrdom. He would have died for *something*.

"A conspiracy would, of course, do the job nicely. Unfortunately, there is no evidence whatever that there was one."

Nick Ut/The Associated Press

WET VIGIL — A man waiting for help on a Los Angeles freeway as the San Fernando Valley was swept by flash floods Monday following heavy rains. Only minor injuries were reported.

Short Takes

Cars backing up kill more than 200 people in the United States every year. Many commercial vehicles have back-up alarms, but this requires complicated wiring. Now "Back-Up Alert" combines the back-up light with an alarm. No extra wiring is necessary; the driver simply removes the old back-up light and screws in the new one. The device fits most U.S. models and all foreign ones. It costs $29.95 plus shipping at Designtech International, 7401 Fullerton Road, Springfield, Virginia 22153, U.S.A., telephone (703) 866-2000.

Lyondell Petrochemical Co. of Dallas says it has found a practical and inexpensive way to recycle used motor oil into gasoline and heating oil. For years, dirty oil has been converted into lubricants or industrial fuels. But The New York Times says Lyondell appears to be the first to turn recycled lubricants into what the company says is high-quality gasoline. If the process catches on, it could produce large amounts of gasoline while reducing ground-water pollution from used motor oil that would otherwise be dumped.

To raise money, the city of Laguna Beach, California, published a gift catalogue nine years ago so citizens could make tax-deductible donations by purchasing city equipment, which would be suitably inscribed. Options ranged from a $160,000 fire engine to a $40 trash container. Neither had any takers. But park benches, usually bought in remembrance of deceased relatives, went so fast at $350 that the price was doubled. This did not slow purchases at all. The last of about 70 benches has now been sold, but City Treasurer Susan A. Morse said requests keep coming in.

The Metropolitan Diary column of The New York Times recounts that a man obviously knowing little of opera and liking it even less stopped at a lobby booth during an intermission of Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore," picked up a libretto, asked what it was, and cried out, "You mean they're going to sing all that *tonight*?"

Arthur Higbee

U.S Rate of Imprisonment Widens Over Rest of World

New York Times Service

BOSTON — The United States, which imprisons a larger share of its population than any other nation, has widened its lead over the second-ranking country, South Africa, according to a private research and advocacy group.

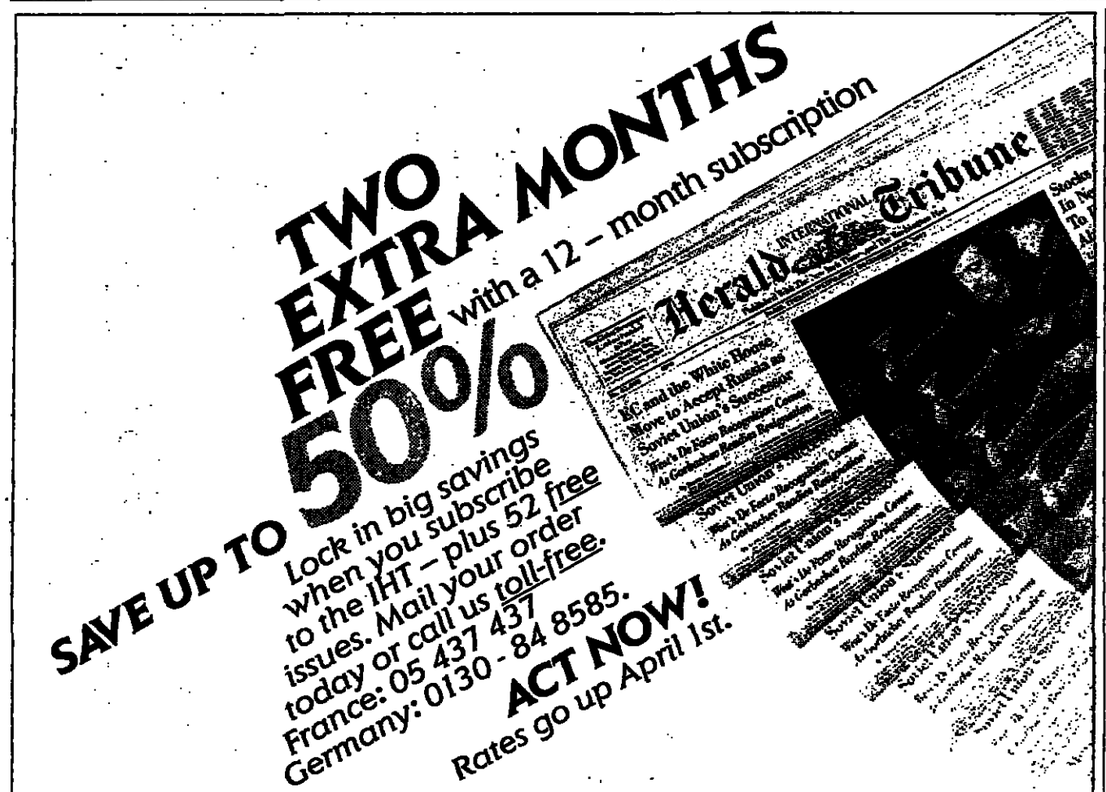
The Sentencing Project, which is based in Washington, said there are 1.1 million inmates in U.S. prisons, a 6.8 percent increase from 1989 to 1990. That gives the United States an incarceration rate of 455 people per 100,000, while the South African rate, declining by 6.6 percent, is 311 per 100,000. The group's report was based on statistics provided by various countries.

The U.S. incarceration rate is 10 times higher than those of Japan, Sweden, Ireland and the Netherlands, the report said. Federal and state officials estimate the number of Americans in prison will increase 30 percent by 1995, it added.

Experts disagree about why the United States has such a high rate of incarceration. But virtually all specialists point out that basically it reflects the extremely high rate of crime in the country.

"What most people don't realize is that our crime rate and violent crime rate are astronomical," said Mark H. Moore, a professor of criminal justice.

In addition, specialists say the high incarceration rate results from an increasingly harsh public attitude toward crime. That, they say, has led to a higher percentage of convictions by prosecutors, tougher sentences by judges and more laws requiring mandatory sentences.



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London Police Link IRA to Bomb Found During Quayle Visit

The Associated Press

LONDON — A bomb was found Tuesday in a telephone booth near government buildings where Vice President Dan Quayle was scheduled to meet with British officials, and the police suspected it was planted by the Irish Republican Army.

It was the second time in a month that the IRA apparently has placed a bomb in the center of London's government district. The earlier device exploded, but no one was injured.

The latest bomb, which Independent Television News said contained 5 pounds (2.2 kilograms) of the plastic explosive Semtex, was found after telephoned warnings prompted the evacuation of Parliament Square and government buildings nearby. The bomb was deactivated and removed by the police.

Home Secretary Kenneth Baker said the bomb was discovered in a telephone booth near the Foreign Office.

No one claimed responsibility, but the head of the anti-terrorist squad, Commander George Churchill-Coleman, said the bomb bore all the hallmarks of the IRA.

He said a man with an Irish accent called a television station Tuesday morning, gave a code word and said a bomb would go off in Whitehall, between Parliament Square and Trafalgar Square, in 30 minutes.

"The warning given this morning was deliberately vague and lacking in detail," Mr. Churchill-Coleman said. "The likelihood of causing death and injury to the public was high, and to give so little warning was utterly cynical."

The U.S. Embassy said Mr. Quayle, who ended a six-day European tour Tuesday, did not change his schedule, which included stops at the Foreign Office and at the residence of Prime Minister John Major nearby. The bomb was found five hours before Mr. Quayle was due at the Foreign Office.

Mr. Major went ahead with his afternoon meeting with political leaders from Northern Ireland.

In Dublin, the IRA released a statement saying Mr. Major's meeting was "a cynical and cosmetic exercise which will do nothing whatsoever to address the central issue giving rise to this conflict."

Russell Boyce/Reuters

Bomb-squad policemen preparing to deactivate the bomb near Parliament on Tuesday.

Arafat Called Jews 'Dogs' In a Bugged Phone Call

Agence France-Presse

WASHINGTON — Yasser Arafat was enraged when told that France's recent handling of a visit by a Palestinian colleague, Georges Habash, was the result of Jewish influence, according to a bugged telephone conversation released Tuesday by CNN.

In the transcript, translated from Arabic to English, Mr. Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, refers to Jews as "the dogs," "filth and dirt" and as "the rotten Jews with whom I will settle accounts in the future."

CNN said it was given a recording of the Arafat-Souss conversation by "a Western law enforcement agency."

On the tape, Mr. Arafat tells Mr. Souss that France's treatment of Mr. Habash was "shameful" and instructs him to protest. Mr. Souss tells Mr. Arafat, "The government has nothing to do with this matter at all. It's the opposition and the Jews." Mr. Arafat appears enraged, saying: "The dogs! Filth and dirt!"

New Leader Takes Over From Haughey

Reuters

DUBLIN — Albert Reynolds was elected prime minister of Ireland on Tuesday and he swiftly installed a cabinet to replace the old guard of his predecessor, Charles J. Haughey.

Mr. Reynolds, 59, dismissed as finance minister in November by Mr. Haughey after leading a failed mutiny in the governing Fianna Fail party, won the presidency in a parliamentary vote, 84 to 78.

He then dismissed almost three-quarters of the Haughey cabinet in an effort to improve his party's popularity in opinion polls.

Bertie Ahern, who abandoned the leadership contest to back Mr. Reynolds, was kept on as finance minister to deal with 20 percent unemployment, a stagnant economy and a huge national debt.

The other key appointment, the Foreign Ministry, was given to a Reynolds loyalist, David Andrews, who will have to deal with British-Irish relations.

Observers said that Mr. Reynolds was eager to inspire confidence in his new team at a time of crisis. Unemployment has reached record levels and the sectarian conflict in Northern Ireland has sharpened.

"I am conscious of the very many grave problems facing us," Mr. Reynolds said in his inaugural speech.

During Mr. Reynolds' two years as finance minister, Ireland enjoyed an economic boom which ended with the Gulf War and the onset of the international recession. One in five Irish are now jobless.

In his time as finance minister, Mr. Reynolds also built up a solid working relationship with Prime Minister John Major of Britain.

Mr. Reynolds, whose business career ranged from owning ballrooms in the 1960s to running his own pet food factory, was once dubbed "the Singing Cowboy" for dressing up in full cowboy regalia to sing a country and western song on television.

U.S.-Kuwaiti Military Games

Reuters

KUWAIT — U.S. and Kuwaiti troops will conduct five days of joint exercises starting Wednesday, military officials said Tuesday. Drills will involve hand-to-hand combat, tanks, air attacks and small naval vessels.

Pakistan Repels Muslim Marchers, But Militants to Press Kashmir Trek

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GHARI DUPATTA, Pakistan — The Pakistani government said Tuesday that it had stopped an attempt by thousands of Pakistani Muslims to march into Indian-controlled Kashmir.

But the leader of a larger group of marchers said his followers would try to cross the border on Wednesday.

Officials said groups of militants ranging from less than 100 to about 1,500 tried to force their way across the 280-kilometer (175-mile) disputed border at five points but were repelled by tear gas fired by soldiers.

There were no reports of shooting by Indian soldiers on the other side of the UN-monitored cease-fire line, the officials said.

The Indian Army had warned earlier that its troops would shoot at anyone who tried to enter Indian territory. Indian troops reinforced the border region, and land mines were scattered along the frontier.

Pakistan mobilized 40,000 police and soldiers to stop the march into Indian Kashmir. The marchers seek to show solidarity for the Kashmiri Muslims fighting to secede from predominantly Hindu India.

India and Pakistan, which have fought three wars over divided Kashmir since 1947, feared the march could touch off a military confrontation.

Along the main road winding through the Himalayas to the border, about 7,000 unarmed supporters of the militant Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front trudged through ankle-deep mud. They crossed four huge landslides that Pakistani troops had set off Monday to block the road.

"We're flying high today," the front's leader, Amanullah Khan, said earlier Tuesday as he and his supporters started the 55-kilometer trek toward the frontier. "Nothing can stop us."

The crowd shouted "Death to India" as the people marched out of Muzaffarabad, capital of Pakistani Kashmir.

The front originally had planned to get to the cease-fire line at midday Tuesday, but the marchers had only reached the halfway mark at this village by evening. Mr. Amanullah said the marchers would get to the cease-fire line Wednesday and attempt to cross.

(AP, Reuters)

Suspects in Police Killings Said to Flee Algerian Mosque

Reuters

ALGIERS — Security forces hunting the killers of two Algerian policemen threw a cordon around a mosque for 24 hours but their quarry apparently evaded them, witnesses said Tuesday.

Algiers radio initially reported that the killers, among fundamentalists being sought for the murder of eight policemen on Monday, had seized hostages in the mosque at Bordj Menaiel, 80 kilometers (50 miles) east of Algiers, and were trapped inside.

The radio later reported that the presumed killers had already fled when police arrived, but added that "a veritable arsenal of arms and explosives" had been discovered in the mosque.

Police sirens wailed throughout the day in Algiers, underlining the urgency of the hunt for the killers who ambushed seven men in the Casbah. Six died in a hail of gunfire, just hours after a state of emergency had been declared.

In Bordj Menaiel, shopkeepers said security forces ringed the Mohammed Mansouri Al Okbi mosque on Monday and pulled out late on Tuesday. Muslim fundamentalists said the siege was intended to drive the Islamic Salvation Front underground. The Front was victorious in the first round of recent elections. The second round was canceled after a coup.

LIBYA: *Execution of Libyan Bomb Suspects Is Feared*

(Continued from page 1)

men, the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, told The Post in an interview published Feb. 3 that he considered Libya a scapegoat in the case. But he added that a compromise could still be reached to avert sanctions. U.S. officials have told Libya through intermediaries that there could be no compromise and that the two suspects must be surrendered.

"The Libyans became convinced that the sanctions probably would go into effect, that there was no escape route," said Mr. Cannistraro, who now heads a security consulting firm. "They were worried that if they released the two guys, the two would say they were acting under orders."

The report follows the disappearance of a key suspect in the 1989 bombing of a French UTA airliner over the Sahara, in which 171 people were killed. The suspect, Bernard Yanga, had given detailed statements to French authorities about how the bomb was smuggled aboard the jet. Suspects in that case, all Libyans, include Abdallah Senoussi, Colonel Gadhafi's brother-in-law.

It was disclosed last week that Mr. Yanga disappeared on Jan. 26 from the district police station in the Congo where he had been held for two years.

Libya is "in the process of eliminating people who could testify to both explosions," Mr. Cannistraro asserted.

French lawyers for the families of victims in the UTA bombing say they believe that Mr. Yanga was abducted by Libyan agents.

Asked about reports that the two suspects in the Pan Am bombing had disappeared, Ahmed Gaddaf Addam, a cousin of Colonel Gadhafi's and the Libyan ambassador to Egypt, said, "I have no information on this."

The Bush administration has charged that the Pan Am bombing was state-sponsored terrorism, saying the evidence pointed to a chain of command that went all the way to Colonel Gadhafi.

KGB: *Hunt for Agents Is Secondary as Economy Fails*

(Continued from page 1)

ing department of the church, was unmasked after the publication of documents found in the archives of the Fourth KGB Department, which was responsible for church affairs.

The documents referred to several prominent church members, under pseudonyms such as "Abbot," "Adamant," "Potemkin" and "Gregory," and credited them with exerting "politically favorable influence on foreigners" at various public events.

"In 1982, 1,809 meetings were held, and 704 reports received. Thirteen secret addresses and two conspiratorial apartments are used for work with the agents," a KGB colonel boasted in an annual report to superiors.

Russian journalists were able to establish the real identity of the agents by comparing the KGB archives with the official bulletins of the Orthodox Church.

Other church officials unmasked in this way include the leader of the Ukrainian church, Metropolitan Filaret, and the head of the external department, Metropolitan Yuvenalius.

Metropolitan Pitirim denied in an interview that he had ever knowingly collaborated with the KGB.

But he acknowledged submitting reports on his contacts with foreigners to the church's external department, which passed them on to the government's Council for Religious Affairs and then — although he insists that this took place without his knowledge — to the KGB.

"You have to understand the structure of our society, the system of social life," he said. "The KGB was the organization concerned with intellectual life, the consciousness of people. Naturally, it kept everything under its control, from the top echelons of power right down to the lowest levels," he said. "The whole society was under KGB surveillance and we were no exception."

Parliamentary deputies who have examined KGB archives find his denials unconvincing, noting that none of the accused church leaders have taken legal action to defend his reputation.

SKATE: *Beaten U.S. Tandem Points for '94 Games*

(Continued from page 1)

the guys are sissies," he said. "But we know we're not."

When the bachelor truck driver was asked if Urbanski were the "type of woman" he likes to go out with, his 4-foot, 11-inch (1.49-meter) married partner laughed and said. "He'd probably want longer legs." He smiled and said, "I go out with a lot of different women."

But in figure-skating the 93-pound (42-kilogram) Urbanski is definitely a different type. "I'm old, I'm on my second marriage," she said, "and I've got a job."

Originally from Skokie, Illinois, she has been a waitress at Kid Sheleen's, named for the character played by Lee Marvin in "Cat Ballou," since 1986. The tavern's owner, Davis Sezna, lets her take leaves of absence to train and compete.

"But when I'm there," she said laughing, "all the customers know me. I'm the one with the big mouth."

They skated together briefly several years ago before coaches split them up. After the 1990 Goodwill Games they were reunited.

To fund their skating, they received $30,000 from the U.S. Figure Skating Federation's skaters sponsorship program and $10,000 from the U.S. Olympic Committee's athlete subsistence program. But with their expenses soaring toward the $100,000 mark, they must supply the rest.

"From our jobs," Urbanski said, "and from donations from our friends."

Marval's fleet of nine trucks is being operated by his family while he's away.

At a sinewy 5-foot-9 and 165 pounds, Marval is big enough, but wishes he were bigger.

"It's a sport I liked and I could use my strength to my advantage," he said. "It's great to see more guys in figure skating throwing the girls around. But we need bigger guys. You can't be too tall, but any guys 6-2 or 6-3 would be great. It seems like there are a lot of bigger stronger guys who figure skate in what used to be the Soviet Union."

As fancy as it appears, figure skating isn't without its risks. Last year Rocky Marval was accidentally kicked in the face by one of Calla Urbanski's skates.

"Her skate got twisted somehow," he said. "Those things are going to happen. There's always been a element of danger in my life. But I don't know if I'd get up on top of that ski jump."

ART: *One Bedroom, With a View of Masterpieces*

(Continued from page 1)

Kline, and David Smith were all in New York City. Herbert Vogel, from Harlem, met them at galleries and at the Cedars Bar, the artists' hangout in the Village.

"I was nothing — a postal clerk," he said. "But I respected the artists, and they sort of respected me. They would talk until 3, 4 in the morning, and I would be one of the people who listened. I just remember it very vividly. I never spoke. I never even asked a question."

Thirty years ago, he married Dorothy. They spent their honeymoon in Washington at the National Gallery. In New York, they were weekend painters.

"I was a terrible painter," Mr. Vogel said.

They both quit, and took up collecting. For the next 30 years, one of their salaries went for living expenses, the other for art. They often bought on credit.

Mr. Cowart made his first visit to the Vogel apartment five years ago. The curator, who was forever bumping his head on the Steve Keister sculptures overhead, says he found himself inside "a giant Christo." (Actual Christos, small ones, are in the collection).

"There was this mountain of wrapped art," he said. "Crates on top of crates, on top of boxes. The actual apartment had reduced itself to maybe 15 square feet. You had these tantalizing glimpses of things — a Donald Judd sculpture or a Michael Lucera ceramic piece.

"Herb would say, 'Over there are the Joe Baer paintings,' and you would see the top edges of Joe Baer. You could feel the collection, but you couldn't see it."

Eventually, Mr. Cowart convinced himself, and the Vogels, that their collection belonged in his museum. But before the Board of Trustees could vote on acquiring it, the curator had to find out exactly what it included. There was nothing to do but move it all to Washington, examine each piece — and hope that the board said yes.

The board did, in December. The collection had filled five moving trucks.

"The Vogels had no idea of the vastness of their acquisitions," Mr. Cowart said.

Some of the art will begin to be hung on the walls of the National Gallery this spring. Other works will travel to other museums.

The collection will be acquired over the Vogels' lifetime, as part gift, part purchase. The terms are secret, but Mr. Cowart says the gift far exceeds the purchase.

"They're benefactors," he said. "That means they gave a lot."

The curator says it is impossible to estimate the monetary value of the collection. Some of the artists represented now sell their work for tens of thousands of dollars.

Money did have something to do with the Vogels' choosing the National Gallery.

"They've never sold a painting," Mr. Vogel said. "And admission is free."

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Caracas Plot Depended on A Bloodbath

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

CARACAS — A violently nationalist ideology inspired army officers who mounted an unsuccessful coup last week.

According to documents made available here, the officers drew on writings by 19th-century Venezuelan military leaders to advocate redeeming the "lost" 20th century by wiping away "the so-called democratic experiment."

A "national salvation government" also would have jettisoned orthodox free-market economic policies that currently prevail in Venezuela.

The price of these "deep changes" would be fire and blood, the plotters warned. A 12-page manifesto opened with a quote attributed to Thomas Jefferson that "the tree of liberty should be irrigated from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants."

Pamphlets by the officers' group, "Los Bolivarianos," named after Simón Bolívar, who liberated Venezuela from Spanish rule, proposed hanging civilian politicians in public squares or executing them by firing squads in sports stadiums, according to a recently retired commander in chief of the army, Carlos Júlio Penaloza Zambrano.

"The level of hate especially caught my attention," Mr. Penaloza said last week in a television interview before a short period of censorship briefly ended public discussion here of the movement.

"They were convinced that the only way to wash the honor of the humiliated fatherland was through a ritual bath using the blood of corrupt men who had put our nation on its knees. Chávez Frías was our Saddam Hussein."

Lieutenant Colonel Hugo Chávez Frías, the coup mastermind, told army interrogators last week that his movement intended to select "an honor tribunal" that would have tried President Carlos Andrés Pérez and have had him executed by a firing squad.

The president has maintained that the plotters intended to kill him in the palace.

Twelve army battalions in four major cities — roughly 10 percent of the army — participated in the revolt.

Nati Harnik-The Associated Press

Likud leaders meeting at a party convention in Tel Aviv, where candidates were being ranked for the June elections. From left are Defense Minister Moshe Arens, Housing Minister Ariel Sharon, Foreign Minister David Levy and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

U.S. Puts Settlements at 6,000

Baker Proposes Lower Ceiling on Israeli Housing Units

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States believes that Israel is building about 6,000 housing units in the occupied territories — less than half the number Israel claims — and wants to cap construction at this figure if Israel is to receive U.S. loan guarantees, sources familiar with the negotiations say.

At a meeting last Friday, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d used the 6,000 figure after the Israeli ambassador, Zalman Shoval, said his country has started 13,000 housing units in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the sources said.

The figure is important because the administration, while seeking a halt to new Israeli settlements in the territories, has offered to accept the completion of housing units already being built there.

The sources said that Mr. Baker based his figure on U.S. intelligence data. Although Mr. Baker apparently did not make an explicit demand, the sources said, he implied that Israel should accept a ceiling of 6,000 on the housing it can construct in Palestinian-populated areas.

The government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir wants U.S. guarantees that will enable Israel to borrow $10 billion on favorable terms from commercial banks to help resettle tens of thousands of Jewish immigrants from the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia.

But President George Bush has signaled his intention to establish a link between the U.S. aid and Israel's halting of the settlements. Mr. Bush has called the settlements an obstacle to Middle East peace.

The administration has said it would accept the completion of the units already being built if Israel halts new construction and agrees to forfeit one dollar from the loan guarantees for every dollar it spends to complete the dwellings being built.

These deductions would be based on a formula proposed by Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont and chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee responsible for foreign aid.

There have been widely differing estimates of the extent of Israeli construction. In the past Israeli authorities have sought to minimize the scale of building.

The Housing Ministry's latest public report on construction, for instance, lists only 3,385 permanent housing starts from April 1990 to December 1991 in "urban settlements" in the West Bank. It gives no figures for trailer homes or for construction in the scores of settlements classified as "rural."

By contrast, Israel's leftist Peace Now movement said in December that it had counted 13,650 units under construction, including 3,670 trailers and prefabricated units.

In earlier U.S.-Israeli discussions, Mr. Baker had spoken of U.S. willingness to accept the completion of 8,000 to 9,000 units. But on Friday, the secretary told Mr. Shoval that the United States now believed the number of housing starts was 5,700 to 6,000.

Mr. Baker is said to have stressed that the Leahy penalties would be applied to costs of completing all housing in the territories, whether built by the Israeli government or private contractors. Israel has called for exempting private construction.

U.S. sources have said the administration has no intention of enabling Israel to disguise public construction as the work of private builders.

Mr. Baker told Mr. Shoval that the United States would not include housing being built in Jewish neighborhoods of East Jerusalem under the ceiling of what Israel can complete.

Nazis Had It Easy in Argentina

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Argentine authorities were unwilling or unable to bring Nazi war criminals to justice even when they had them in custody, according to archives made public here.

The archives on five Nazi war criminals that were made available by the government show a pattern that confirms assertions that war criminals found a safe haven here and that this country was probably one of the easiest in which to disappear and escape justice.

Last week, President Carlos Saúl Menem ordered the files opened and gave government agencies 30 days to produce any available information on suspected war criminals who came to Argentina.

According to the documents, Josef Mengele, the Auschwitz death camp doctor known as the "angel of death" for his experiments on inmates, practiced medicine in Buenos Aires for several years in the 1950s.

He had a reputation as a specialist in abortions, which were illegal.

When one young woman died from his treatment, he was taken before a Buenos Aires judge, who detained him only briefly.

The documents say a Mengele friend appeared in the courtroom with a "package presumably filled with a large amount of money."

After two hours, he was let go.

Another Nazi war criminal, Walter Kutschmann, who was accused of killing 20 Polish university professors and their families, and who lived here under the name of Pedro Ricardo Olmo, appeared before a judge in Mar del Plata.

He denied the charges, maintained he was Pedro Olmo, and was released.

The files also tell how many of these war criminals emerged after a decade or so here, either to obtain passports in their real names or to seek approval from the Argentine and German governments to travel abroad.

Even when war criminals were identified by Nazi hunters or the German government requested their extradition, Argentine authorities often required years to find them and take action on the requests.

Trade Ban, Off Target, Hits Haiti's Poor

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

DESCHAPELLES, Haiti — Haiti is supposed to be suffering from a tough international trade embargo, but a visitor would not know it at La Souvenance, Port-au-Prince's most elegant French restaurant. As the owner ticked off the house specials the other night, he paused to describe the fresh poached salmon.

"Imported from Norway," he said with a twinkle. "Vive l'embargo!"

So much for the impact of trade sanctions on Haiti's wealthy elite, who can find French cheese, Swiss chocolate and Danish ham — not to mention gasoline and airplane tickets to Miami — at prices still well within their range.

But here in Deschapelles, a poor hamlet north of the capital in the fertile Artibonite Valley, the embargo is taking its toll and raising the specter of nationwide famine. Supplies of fertilizers and pesticides are practically gone. With Port-au-Prince's electricity supply depleted, water that is usually used to irrigate rice paddies here has been diverted to a hydroelectric station that provides power — and a gloss of normality — to the capital.

Dieulison Edmond, a 28-year-old rice farmer, stood surveying his paltry, yellowing rice crop under a searing sun. On one particularly dry patch, all that grew were a few feeble weeds — enough for the local witch doctors to fashion their herbal elixirs, but not much else, Mr. Edmond said.

"Every year in the dry season it's bad, but this year it's worse," he said. "Maybe I'll be able to feed my family with a few sweet potatoes."

The embargo, imposed three months ago after a military coup deposed the country's freely elected government, may be only an inconvenience to the rich, but it is having a devastating effect on Haiti's poor, according to international experts.

The paradox for U.S. policy is that Washington imposed the sanctions to bring pressure on Haiti's military and its tiny aristocracy, the main movers behind the Sept. 30 coup that deposed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. But neither group appears to be suffering much, in part because continued trade with Europe has exposed the embargo as porous.

The Bush administration has not tried vigorously to plug the leaks in the embargo, diplomats say. With no vital U.S. interest at stake, there has been no lobbying campaign by President George Bush or high-level officials to press Europeans to adopt tough sanctions. The result is a blow to Haiti's economy that is strong enough to inflict widespread suffering but too weak to hurt the targeted elite.

Crucial vaccines — for polio, measles, tetanus and other diseases — that need to be kept cold have spoiled because there is no fuel for the generators that run refrigerators. International health officials say that 80 percent of the country's 300 or so public and private health centers have no way to keep vaccines refrigerated. Health officials are worried that a nationwide polio eradication program that had had substantial success in recent years will be seriously set back.

The cutoff of the country's cooking-gas supply could be leading to an ecological disaster. With propane unavailable virtually everywhere in the country, Haitians are cutting down their few remaining trees to make charcoal.

According to one estimate, more than 18,000 acres (7,000 hectares) of forested land is being lost each month to make up for the loss of cooking gas. At that rate Haiti, could lose practically all of its remaining trees in two or three years.

At least 100,000 and perhaps as many as 150,000 jobs have been lost, according to some estimates; the largest share of them is in clothing and electronics assembly plants, which have been unable to import or export from the United States since Washington's trade embargo took effect Dec. 5. Economists say that each of those lost jobs represents increased hardship for at least six or seven people who depended on the wage earner for steady income and food.

The Bush administration, under heavy pressure from U.S. businesses with interests in Haiti, announced last week that it would ease the U.S. embargo to allow imports and exports to assembly plants on a case-by-case basis. The move may reopen a few of the closed plants and allow for the rehiring of some laid-off workers, but it is not expected to have a broader impact on the Haitian economy.

U.S. Court Refuses To Block Returns

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Tuesday refused to block the forced return of Haitian refugees, but left open the possibility that it could take such action later this week.

The court gave the Bush administration until Friday to respond to an emergency request, filed Monday by lawyers for the refugees and aimed at halting all repatriations.

The request said returned refugees faced political persecution in Haiti, and alleged that U.S. officials knew that some repatriated Haitians have been "tortured, killed or persecuted."

Arthur C. Helton, director of the Refugee Project of the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, voiced dismay at the court ruling, and said State Department investigations into reports of abuses of Haitians "have been cursory and dismissive."

Meanwhile, repatriation efforts continued. A total of 510 refugees were returned to Haiti on Monday.

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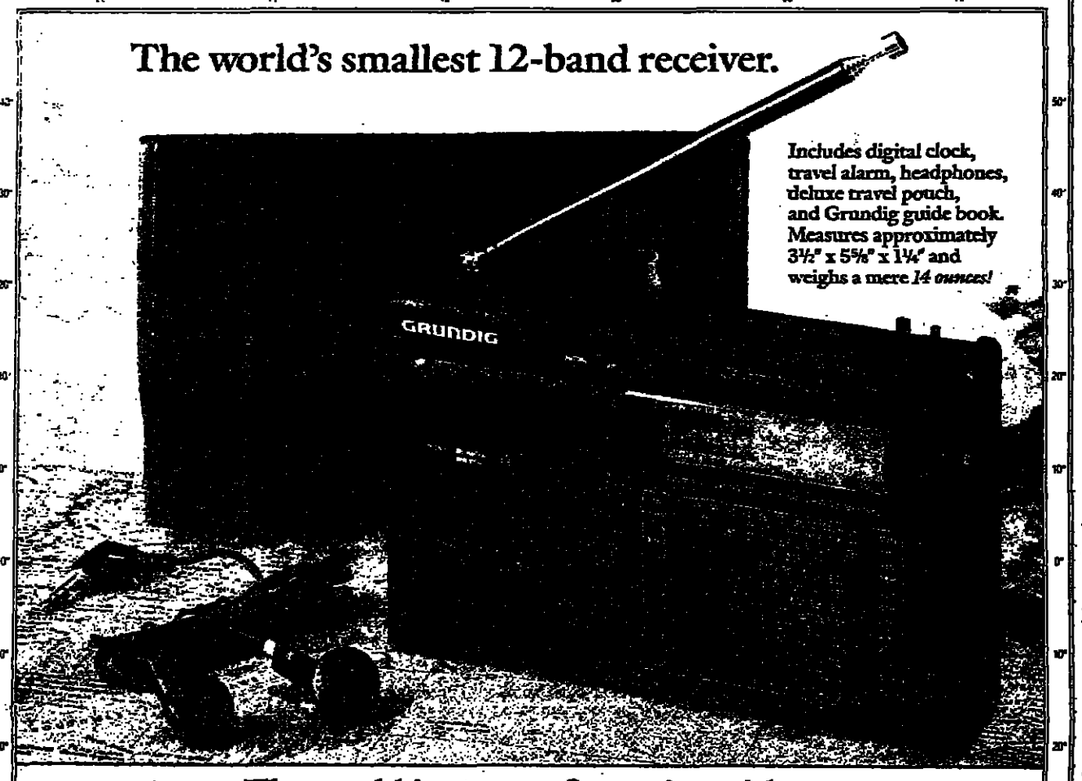

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OPINION

Croatia's Dillydallying

The merits of a Yugoslav cease-fire policed by the United Nations may be dawning on Croatia's Serbian minority. Such a development would lift Croatian military pressure and create a political space in which Serbs could assert their vision of a communal future. Perhaps this is why the self-proclaimed Serbian republic of Krajina, in a face-saving reversal, is now considering a referendum on letting in United Nations peacekeepers. It would be a crucial *step toward consolidating the tenuous* unpoliced cease-fire now in effect.

But Croatia's assent to UN entry is also essential. At first its president, Franjo Tudjman, gave his "full and unconditional" acceptance to the UN plan. Then he retracted it, apparently worried that a UN force, though intended not to prejudice the political outcome, would become a buffer protecting Croatia's separatist Serbs. A champion of self-determination where it serves Croatian nationalist purposes, Mr. Tudjman is its foe where it serves Serbian nationalist purposes. Hence his effort to restrict the powers and tenure of a UN presence — to a point where he would make the United Nations little more than a prop for his own policies.

Germany, which led Europe's rush to recognize an independent Croatia (and Slovenia), is embarrassed by Croatia's dillydallying, and seeks to bring the Croats to do *the responsible thing. It is a pity that* Germany did not think through this vital question before it extended recognition. The fact remains that Croatia's Serbs may be heading toward a cease-fire and the Croatian government is so far not. Germany should be pushing Croatia harder. Certainly there can be no possibility, while Croatia is in open defiance of a UN peace mandate, of Germany or any other European country selling it new arms.

The United Nations' mission is to install a cease-fire, the European Community's to launch a political settlement. The considerable confusion over *how the one body's* concerns lead into the other's make up the milieu in which Croats, Serbs and other once-or-future Yugoslavs are now maneuvering for position. Still, this much is clear. The principle of political choice for each nationality group is important. The principle of the integrity of the old internal borders is also important. But in Yugoslavia, where these principles clash, the reigning principle must be peaceful change.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

This Cruelty Must Stop

Even now, knowing that the United States has slammed its doors on their outstretched fingers, desperate Haitians flee their homeland in rickety boats. With seeming similar desperation, the Bush administration forces them onto Coast Guard cutters and drags them back home.

How are Americans to account for this cruelty? Surely not because of any misunderstanding of the facts. If there were any doubt, it has now been put to rest by interviewers for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. They tell of "double-backers" who fled a second time after being jailed, beaten and threatened with death after the United States forcibly returned them to Haiti last year.

Many Haitians, fearful of starvation, may nonetheless be economic refugees not entitled to sanctuary. Many others legitimately fear political persecution. In either case, the Haitian boat people are desperate about survival.

But there is no explaining the administration's ugly desperation. In six months, Washington has moved from enlightened engagement with a radical but democratic government to shameful complicity with a murderous dictatorship.

U.S. law permits a more worthy response to today's Haitian refugee problem. It is called "temporary protected status" and it provides interim sanctuary until a short-term crisis is resolved. The president can grant it on his own. If he will not, Congress can enact it by statute. Either way, it needs to be activated fast.

As regional efforts to negotiate a return to democratic rule have foundered, the Bush administration has seemed mesmerized by fear that an unending flow of poor black Haitian refugees would lose votes in Florida. That is strange, since polls indicate Floridians support compassionate treatment of Haitians, and Connie Mack, the state's conservative Republican senator, has spoken out forcefully in the refugees' behalf.

Nevertheless, the administration decided to insist harshly on forcible repatriation. *State Department officials began describing* Haitian conditions more positively, as if to mitigate the appearance of what diplomats call, evocatively, *refoulement.* There is little evidence to justify the rosy administration view. Indeed, the UN reports about double-backers undermine that expedient optimism.

An extraordinarily high proportion of Haitian boat people have a well-founded fear of political retribution. Even under a technical reading of American law, the administration finds that nearly a third qualify for political asylum. Thousands of others have been turned back because they could not demonstrate that the things who lead the new military regime had targeted them personally for abuse. Many nevertheless face mortal danger.

In the long term, Haitian refugees are no more entitled to permanent admission than are desperate, destitute Africans, or Asians or survivors of communism. Long term, the administration is right to try discouraging purely economic migrants. But that imperative gives no excuse for short-term cruelty. Before forcing Haitians out of the frying pan, the administration has a duty first to help put out the fire.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Look Out for a Gimmick

In the budget he sent to Congress two weeks ago, President George Bush suggested reducing the long-term deficit by putting a cap on the semiautomatic spending called entitlements and limiting their growth each year to not much more than would be required to keep up with population and inflation. The programs that such a cap would affect most are Medicare and Medicaid, now growing much faster than population and the inflation rate would dictate.

Last week, however, the president suggested imposing the same or similar caps on Medicaid, and by implication Medicare, as ways to pay for the health care plan he proposes. That is double duty, and more than these programs could bear. The capping devices may or may not be a good idea and likely of enactment, but whatever money they might save could only be spent once.

If the president wants to use the proceeds "to pay for a health care bill," the House Budget Committee chairman, Leon Panetta, asked at a hearing Friday, "where the hell are we going to look for savings on the deficit?"

The president "laid out a variety of places that we might look to finance health care," his chief economist, Michael Boskin, replied, and that is certainly true enough. But Mr. Bush was deliberately and rather unheroically vague about how the health care plan would be paid for.

But Mr. Panetta's point had less to do with health care finance than with the other side-effect of the election year, which is the threat posed to the budget agreement. "Let me just tell you what's in my heart," he said to Mr. Boskin later in the hearing. "We've worked a great deal these last two years to try to put some credibility back in this budget process. And I see this thing unwinding."

Here his objection was to the tax cuts the administration has proposed. The Democrats are busily supporting such cuts too; the chairman's concern is that none of them be allowed to increase the deficit. To keep its proposals deficit-neutral, as the budget agreement requires, the administration: understates their cost; offsets them with proposed spending cuts and more tax increases than the accompanying rhetoric might lead you to believe; offers if necessary to bend the budget rules and offset them further with defense cuts (which the rules say can only be used to reduce the deficit); suggests an accounting device which, if all else fails, could be used, if not exactly to pay for them, then to make them look paid for.

Now some combative House Republicans are said to be considering changes in the president's proposals; they do not like the tax increases and might want to make some of the proposed cuts deeper. And how to pay for that? Perhaps rely even more on the accounting change, whereby partial credit would be given beginning this year for legislation reducing long-term federal deposit and pension insurance risks. "I got to tell you," said the weary Mr. Panetta, "if the payment of this tax bill is done through an ... accounting gimmick, the American people are going to laugh at all of us." Right again, Mr. Chairman.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The New Arms Race

In the full flush of victory after Operation Desert Storm, President George Bush told Congress: "It would be tragic if the nations of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf were now, in the wake of war, to embark on a new arms race." Tragic it might be, but the race is on.

Iran is buying at least two newly built Russian attack submarines. Saudi Arabia wants to buy 24 McDonnell Douglas F-15E fighters to transform its air force into an outfit that could, presumably, take out those Iranian subs. Officials in the republics of the former Soviet Union are peddling conventional weaponry wherever there's a market. The oil-rich Middle East beckons.

The U.S. military-industrial complex is not in the chaotic tailspin of its erstwhile Soviet competitors. But with the Pentagon budget falling, American arms salesmen are prowling for customers.

It would indeed be tragic if the end of the Cold War and the Gulf War were to set off a whole series of arms races around this defiled and lovely planet.

— The Baltimore Sun.

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Seeing Yeltsin's Days as Numbered, Bush Holds Back

By Jim Hoagland

MUNICH — Has President George Bush concluded that Boris Yeltsin is a transitional figure who cannot benefit from significant American financial help? It is beginning to look that way.

It is now clear that the administration will not offer significant financial help to the Russian president in the current state of uncertainty and economic collapse in his republic — not even to buy a little time for Mr. Yeltsin to begin to deliver the reforms he has promised.

That much has been established by Washington's refusal to treat Mr. Yeltsin's repeated appeals for the immediate creation of a ruble stabilization fund with the urgency that Mr. Yeltsin says is required. Mr. Yeltsin made the plea directly to President Bush at Camp David this month, but came away with no cash and no promises of cash to come.

There is a good economic argument against pouring big sums into a big stabilization fund, and Vice President Dan Quayle made that *argument to me Sunday with force. But the vice* president's remarks during the annual conference here on international security also established that *the administration is not willing to* gamble much (if anything) that Mr. Yeltsin will ride out the storm.

Mr. Yeltsin has asked the West to place $4 billion to $5 billion in escrow to support the ruble's value, which plunged 300 percent and *essentially lost its credibility as a currency when* the Soviet Union broke up. Mr. Yeltsin hopes that Western support will steady the ruble and help Russia move from a command economy to the free market, just as an *international stabilization* fund did in the case of Poland.

Suggesting indirectly that Mr. Yeltsin's days may be numbered — something one leader rarely hints about another — Mr. Quayle said that the United States could not be sure what is coming next in the continuing turmoil in Russia.

"We knew who was behind Gorbachev," he said. "It was Yeltsin, who was committed to a reform agenda. We don't know what the forces are behind Yeltsin."

The administration has dispatched U.S. Treasury experts to Moscow for "negotiations on what a stabilization fund should or should not look like," Mr. Quayle said. But his description of the elaborate steps that Mr. Yeltsin would have to take before the United States would agree to participate made clear that the help Mr. Yeltsin says is desperately needed today is months away at best.

*The administration is committed to "a build*ing-block approach" in which the fund would be set up only after reforms are substantially in place and working," Mr. Quayle said. The Russian economy has to be rebuilt "from the bottom up rather than from the top down."

When I asked him if the administration had made a political judgment that Mr. Yeltsin will have enough time to pursue "a building-block approach," the vice president replied that it was Washington's "political and economic judgment" that it would be unwise "to create a stabilization fund just for the sake of creating *one.*" That would "not be a wise investment of the funds that would be necessary," despite Mr. Yeltsin's urgent request for immediate help.

Delaying a multi-billion-dollar stabilization fund until reform is more advanced may be sound economic judgment. Senator Richard Lugar, Republican of *Indiana,* who, with his customary tact and wisdom, has pushed the White House into doing more to avoid disaster in Russia than it has wanted to, agrees with Mr. Quayle on this point.

"Such a fund has to pretty much work the first time out," Mr. Lugar said here Sunday. "You have to be sure what you want to stabilize. You don't want to try to stabilize a bottomless pit. We have to be sure that we are committing ourselves to an economic plan that won't be abandoned in three weeks."

The desperate flailing of Mr. Yeltsin's latest economic czar, Yegor Gaidar, gives cause for *such concern.* To regain credibility, Mr. Yeltsin may have to jettison Mr. Gaidar and launch a new economic program based on faster and *more coherent* privatization of property.

But President Bush and his advisers seem to have concluded — prematurely, it seems to me — that Mr. Yeltsin himself is sinking without hope of rescue. This impression was conveyed *to a senior European official who recently dis*cussed the Russian leader's fate with the top officials of the administration. "Yeltsin is seen as a *transitional* figure," this official concluded.

Mr. Yeltsin is consciously risking the popularity and credibility that he gained by toppling the *Soviet dictatorship in August to move the coun*try to capitalism. He told a Western visitor in Moscow recently that he is painfully aware of the enormous risk he is taking by pushing reform in this difficult winter, but he sees no choice.

It is as risky as scrambling onto a tank and facing down the Red Army. A man who had done that deserves more faith than the Bush administration gives him.

"Since the November situation, people haven't wanted to get involved in anything that could be expensive overseas," Mr. Lugar said, speaking euphemistically about the White House panic sparked by the upset Republican loss in the *U.S. Senate* race in Pennsylvania.

It would not have taken much to give Mr. Yeltsin some smaller form of face-saving bilateral financial help beyond humanitarian aid to take home with him from Washington. But making a political judgment about the risk involved, the White House failed to do anything on its own for Mr. Yeltsin.

That failure may help Washington's wager — that Mr. Yeltsin will not make it — come true. It is a bet the White House should pray everyday it will lose.

The Washington Post.

Post-Cold War Anxiety: Deep and Tangled Roots

By William Pfaff

PARIS — During the 42-odd years of the Cold War the United States ceased to be the society it was when the Cold War began. When people examine the anxieties and uncertainties provoked among Americans by the Cold War's end, and by the loss of the political certainties that governed American life for decades, they are inclined to overlook how much has changed in the United States that had nothing to do with the Cold War.

The first and fundamental change is very simple. The United States was in 1945, and remained until the 1960s, the white Anglo-Saxon Protestant country it had been since the settlement of the North American *colonies in the 17th century.*

Quotas and social barriers directed against Jews began to come down after World War II. Hitler had made both the genteel and the crude forms of prewar anti-Semitism and exclusion unsustainable. American Catholics had ceased during the war to be the immigrant working-class population they had largely been before.

People suddenly began asking whether it was good to be an American.

Nonetheless the general norms and values of early postwar American society remained those of the predominantly North European Protestant *majority that had dominated* the country since the start, providing its elites in both North and South, and making up that yeoman rural population that in most of the country had set the society's character as well as its educational (and patriotic) standards.

In 1960 the first Roman Catholic president, John Kennedy, was elected. He was in every respect except his religion a member of the dominant group: white, Massachusetts-born, Harvard-educated, rich, a naval officer and combat veteran. Yet his Catholicism was in the 1960 campaign still considered the most important potential obstacle to his election.

But his victory ended Protestant domination of the presidency and confirmed Catholics' conviction that they were unqualifiedly American.

The 1960s next saw the triumph of the civil rights movement and a final end to the discriminatory legislation and officially condoned social and educational practices which since the end of slavery had still held Americans of African origin to an invidious and inferior place in American life.

By the end of the 1960s, the United States could no longer be described as a white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant nation. But what was it? Some called on it to become a "multicultural" nation. Yet nations presumably are social entities of some cultural coherence.

They possess an identity. American *legislation in the 1970s favored Asian* and Latin American immigration. The melting pot was given a still more complicated *mixture.* Moreover, to place pressure upon these new citizens to conform to established American norms was increasingly seen as an unacceptable attack upon the values with which they had arrived.

As everyone — natives and newcomers alike — watched the same television and ate the same junk food, it was possible to maintain the illusion of a common identity.

Crucially important at exactly this point in the American experience was the war in Vietnam and its aftermath. These produced a powerful repudiation by many young (and not so young) Americans of the governing (white, Protestant) "establishment" held responsible for putting the United States into a war which these people believed unjust, and many of them thought criminal. For them, America had become "Amerika."

The matter is very complex, but I would argue that immigration and the traumas of Vietnam (and Watergate, etc.) combined to produce in the contemporary United States a loss of certainty about what it is to be an American, and beyond that, a loss of confidence in whether it is a good thing to be an American. If this is true, it is a development of unprecedented significance.

From the moment of the first explorations, America was seen both by its settlers and by observers abroad as a place of signal opportunity and a source of hope. It was held a place where men could find a fulfillment denied them in the Old World of Europe. Contemporary Europeans believed this just as much as those who set out for the new land. America was vast, exotic. Its native people were perceived by Europeans as both marvelous and innocent — because uncorrupted by civilization.

This picture of America as a "new Eden" rapidly degenerated, as we all know, ending too often with the treatment of the natives of these "new *Indies" as vermin* to be exterminated.

However, the belief in America as land of all promise survived, and was decisively reinforced with the foundation of the new United States, the first true democracy, the place where Enlightenment beliefs were given reality.

The idea that the United States is the place where mankind made a new *start* has been the animating conviction of American national life for more than two centuries. It was the driving force behind the great waves of immigration to the United States.

But now we see something very different. The controversies which wrack America today, not only in the universities but in public life, about "multiculturalism" and bilingualism, the challenge that minority groups have mounted to the old American norms — the widespread unwillingness this year, for example, to celebrate Columbus's "discovery" of America (the quotation marks are not mine) — represent a fundamental challenge to the historical understanding of the identity of the American nation.

It is easy to dismiss as unhistorical and even nonsensical much of this effort to characterize the exploration, colonization and attempt to Christianize the Americas as mere exploitation and "genocide." It is absurd to treat the history of the United States as a chronicle of imperialism and oppression. However, the fact that these things are so widely argued seems to me evidence of a collapse today of that sense of national identity which previously sustained the American nation.

So where do we Americans go now? Who are we now? I have no answer. I simply know that I find the idea of a multicultural or "rainbow" nation unconvincing. In ways it is a pleasing idea. It rights injustices. It invites a new social order of cooperation and *goodwill. I fear that the actual results* will be the contrary. But I do not know. I argue simply that the disorientation *and anxiety felt by Americans* in this aftermath, this hangover, of the Cold War, have to do with the loss of an identity — not the loss of an enemy.

International Herald Tribune.
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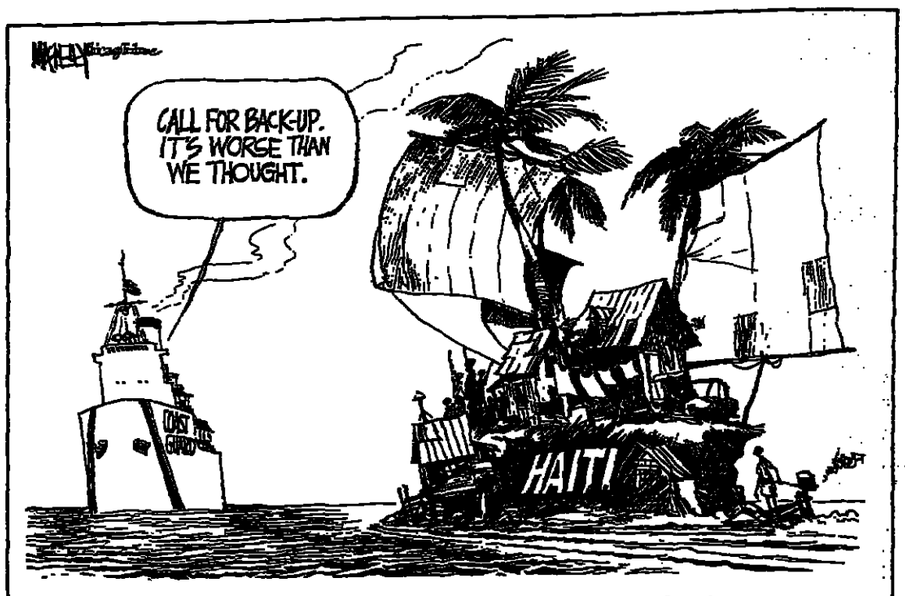


Do Not Deny Them the Gift of America

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — *Since this column is written on the* chance that it will come to the attention of President Bush or Secretary of State James Baker, it is *addressed directly to them, with hope.*

Dear Mr. President and Mr. Secretary,

In your time in office, both of you have taken part in operations of rescue for which you neither asked nor received a great deal of credit.

The president helped the airlift of Ethiopian Jews to Israel. The secretary used his talents and strengths and those of some of his best officers to bring about the release of prisoners held in the Soviet gulag. There were other cases as well of which I am aware and I am sure that there are some of which I know nothing.

Coming from a frequent critic of the administration's foreign policy, this acknowledgment may be construed as having an ulterior motive, which is absolutely correct. The motive is to urge you to take a personal new look at the disaster that has befallen the people of Haiti and to do for them what you did for some other victims of repression.

This tragedy is not simply on America's doorstep, but right inside the house. It is there that the Haitians seek succor, no place else. Tens of millions of Americans understand this in their souls because it was to this one blessed country that their fathers and mothers fled, and to no other.

Thousands of Haitians are in the United States already or under U.S. protection at Guantánamo. And, as you know, their suffering is ours to deal with now because you have inherited it from decisions of previous American administrations to arm and help maintain in power the killer regimes of Haiti that have brought its people to desperation — Duvalier, father and son, and the thugs who surrounded and succeeded them.

Americans know the problems involved. Some Haitians perhaps do not fit the strict definition of political refugee needed for acceptance but are "only" refugees in the "economic" sense — from starvation. We know that the United States cannot accept all foreigners who wish to live in America — although immigrants' children, like myself, struggle against the idea of denying others the gift of America that we received.

I do not talk about money. Americans are no less generous than Pakistanis who accepted millions of Afghan refugees, and shared with them, or the people of dirt-poor Bangladesh, where desperate sufferers have fled the Burmese dictators.

We know that the administration has not shown a heart and face of stone, but has accepted as refugees about a fourth of the Haitian arrivals.

But 10,000 more already on the mainland or at Guantánamo will be sent back to danger. They are being forced to return to a country whose rulers have endowed it with nothing but terror. These people, strong and brave enough to flee in small boats, will pay in blood when they are forced back — pay at once or pay tomorrow when the world takes its attention off Haiti and the police gangsters again can beat, torture and kill at will.

So is this not truly the time to remove technicalities and restrictions confining the generosity and compassion of the United States to these people?

The president can use disaster-relief powers. Rarely has a greater disaster been visited upon neighbors. And what relief has meaning other than allowing them to stay in safety — until they can have reasonable assurance that they can return in peace and decency?

Would Americans turn away, Mr. President, if you told them directly that you were stepping in to preserve the lives of neighbors, and the name of America?

The contrary — I think that would be received with acclaim, most particularly by the great variety of Roman Catholic community and church organizations and the Protestant and Jewish groups that already work and give for the Haitians.

And nothing would better explain why the name of the United States always has meant so very much to so very many beyond its borders, and still does.

The New York Times.

Tsongas: A Lot of Dukakis in Him, but Hardly a Clone

By David S. Broder

NASHUA, New Hampshire — The other afternoon, after the Democratic presidential hopeful Paul Tsongas had finished an appearance here, a supporter came up to him with an urgent message. "Everything was great about your speech," the Massa*chusetts woman said. "But next time,* don't mention Michael Dukakis."

All Mr. Tsongas had done was to recall that four years ago, he had spoken to the same community group on behalf of the then-governor of Massachusetts, who was making what proved to be a successful bid for the nomination. "This time," said Mr. Tsongas, the former Massachusetts senator, "I'm speaking for myself."

The fact that a supporter thought even a passing reference to Mr. Dukakis would damage Mr. Tsongas with a group of liberal social workers is an indication of the sensitivity of the "Dukakis problem" to the Tsongas candidacy. Mr. Tsongas makes jokes about it, saying that his late surge toward the top of the field for the New Hampshire primary on Tuesday shows that "if you want to do well in Democratic politics, you have to be a Greek from Massachusetts." But it is no joke to his campaign.

Is Mr. Tsongas another Michael Dukakis? There are obvious similarities, beyond their ethnic heritage and home-state ties. Both are "Watergate babies," reform Democrats who made their initial breakthroughs in the 1974 election. Mr. Dukakis won the governorship that year and Mr. Tsongas, a House seat. Both are intelligent men with elite educations at top Eastern schools. Both were attracted to public service by their response to an idealized John F. Kennedy, a heritage which made them natural allies and critics of the crasser patronage politics that surrounded them in the Massachusetts Democratic Party.

They both responded to the economic changes and challenges of the 1970s by using government to promote *high-tech industrial* development, Mr. Dukakis on a statewide level and Mr. Tsongas in his home *city of Lowell. And they both were* strongly influenced by early experiences in the Third World — Mr. Dukakis as a volunteer in Latin America and Mr. Tsongas with the Peace Corps in Ethiopia — to take a view of international policy that emphasized human rights and played down Cold War ideology.

These are more than superficial similarities; but the differences are at least as important. The most obvious is that Mr. Tsongas has a spontaneous, self-mocking sense of humor that is almost utterly lacking in Mr. Dukakis. I remember combing the State House in Boston five years ago, determined to find at least one funny remark someone remembered Mr. Dukakis making, I returned empty-handed.

Mr. Tsongas throws off a dozen quips a day, using them to leaven his serious economic message and to build emotional bonds with voters, which Mr. Dukakis sadly neglected to do. One morning last week, speaking to 400 employees at an insurance company in Portsmouth, he deadpanned, "I'm the candidate of productivity ... Get back to work!"

The political and psychological differences go deeper. Mr. Tsongas grew up the son of a small businessman, he has had a corporate law practice for the last seven years, and he is avowedly a "pro-business liberal." Mr. Dukakis was despised by the Massachusetts business leadership, and returned the compliment.

Mr. Dukakis was accurately described by the columnist Garry Wills as a "secular candidate," uncomfortable with talk about religious or patriotic values, while Mr. Tsongas talks openly about the national culture, "spirituality" and a religious faith that he says was deepened by his bout in the mid-1980s with cancer.

Mr. Tsongas, unlike Mr. Dukakis, puts his ideas out front, going out of his way to advertise his deviations from standard economic liberalism. But like Mr. Dukakis, Mr. Tsongas is convinced that he knows better than anyone else what needs to be done. He talks about economic theories as "economic truths," and when challenged on his belief in capital gains cuts and industrial policy, says, "There is no alternative."

Even allies find that degree of intellectual arrogance off-putting. "Paul is more human, more vulnerable, more comfortable, more humorous, and easier to be around" than Mr. Dukakis was, said a Massachusetts political colleague. "But he's got that same God-like sense that 'I've got the answers.' The difference is that he'll fight for his beliefs — and Michael wouldn't."

Paul Tsongas deserves to be judged on his own strengths and weaknesses. He is not a Dukakis clone.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Farms Far Away

LONDON — "General" Booth of the Salvation Army returned to England yesterday [Feb. 11] after an extended tour through the Colonies. He visited the Cape, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Ceylon and India. One of his principal objects in making the journey was to inspect the countries with a view to establishing an agricultural colony there. The "General" is of the opinion that Europe cannot nourish her own population, and it is necessary that a part of it should emigrate to land that is calling for cultivation.

1917: Vienna's Alliances

ZURICH — Reliable information from Vienna and Budapest states that the Austro-Hungarian Government is making every effort to avoid a rupture with the United States. It is in constant communication with the American Ambassador to define the exact form which the relations between the two Powers will take, the question being somewhat delicate as a result of the break with Germany. The Austrians say the difficulty of reaching an understanding comes particularly from the American side. The Washington Government maintains its view that the sinking by an Austrian submarine of any vessel carrying American citizens will be followed immediately by the declaration of war.

1942: Made in the U.S.A.

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] Japanese landing forces in the Philippines are using United States Army equipment donated to their government in 1923 after the Tokio earthquake, according to word received today [Feb. 11] from General Douglas MacArthur. Several of the barges which the Japanese used in attempting landings on the west coast of Bataan have been captured. In them were life-saving and other equipment marked 'United States Army Transport Merritt.'

OPINION

Health Care: Gestures Won't Do

By Edwin M. Yoder

WASHINGTON — There are times when the president of all the people sounds more like the mouthpiece of the few.

George Bush's unveiling of his health care "reform" plan was such an occasion. He clearly thinks it is more important to spare pain to the private medical-insurance complex than to remedy the glaring inequities of the American health-care system. This is not conservatism. It is individualism run wild.

All three major features of the president's plan strike glancing blows, at best, at real problems. The working poor, who generally pay no taxes, would be eligible for health-insurance vouchers, worth up to $3,750 per family, exchangeable for private coverage. But in many urban areas the cost of health insurance is much higher. Who covers the gap? The government? The insurance companies, that is, other policyholders?

There are murmurs from within the Bush administration of "forcing" insurance companies to do this or that, including fashioning affordable policies. But coerced coverage may simply push insurers out of the health insurance field.

At higher income levels, up to $80,000 a year in family pay, buyers of insurance would enjoy deductions on a sliding scale. But the cash value of these deductions ranges from modest to slight.

Under the president's plan, small businesses that now cannot buy health insurance for employees would be encouraged to pool their needs with other small companies in "health insurance networks."

But even for very large firms, depending on their location and the ages of their work force, the cost of health insurance coverage has been rising unmanageably. So what is the advantage of these networks? This health insurance network plan smacks of public relations.

Finally, the Bush program promises gestures of cost containment; and we hear the usual incantations about the excellence of U.S. medical care.

In fact, the virtually uncontrolled inflation of health care costs in America ($665 billion in 1990, or more than 12 percent of GNP) typically runs 6 to 8 percentage points a year above the basic rise in the cost of living. At that pace the total price tag is doubling about every decade. This inordinate rise of costs is clearly tied in with the patchwork private insurance system, with its large administrative overhead.

American health care is indeed excellent in some ways, especially for those who find cost no object. American medical scientists and researchers consistently outrun others at winning Nobel Prizes and advancing the frontiers of discovery.

But when it comes to basic care, beginning with infant survival, the picture is far less commendable. Many Americans are uncared for, and even Americans of substantial means face hazards that citizens of most other advanced industrial societies need not worry about. These include:

- Ruinous, bankrupting medical bills.
- Abrupt and arbitrary cancellation of insurance policies.
- Loss of coverage with job changes.

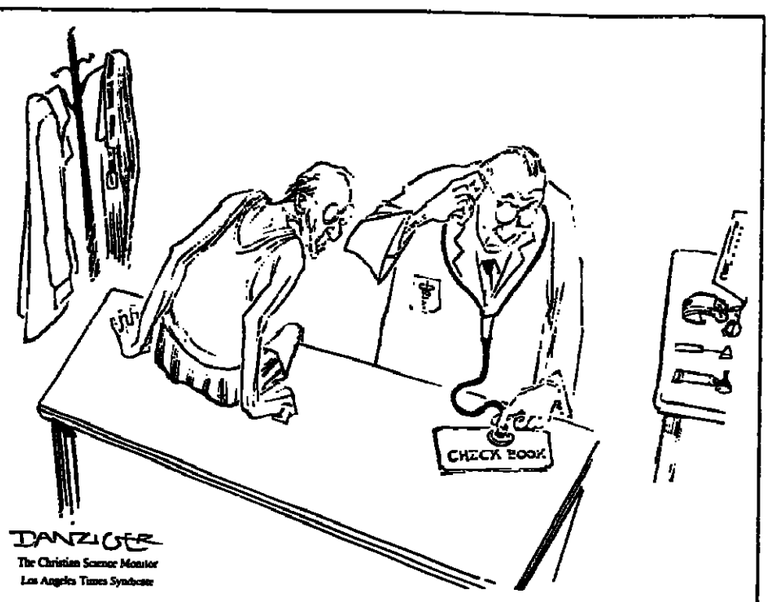
And underlying the whole sorry business is the demeaning suggestion that decent health care, at an affordable price, is not a civilized right unless you are old and retired — sometimes not even then — but a privilege deriving from the charity and good nature of medical professionals and insurers.

Mr. Bush would simply tidy up at the edges of that system. America went through this argument a quarter-century ago, before the enactment of Medicare and Medicaid: Then, even the elderly and the poor were unprotected. The same old arguments against comprehensive reform were heard from organized medicine and the insurance industry of the day: Medicaid and Medicare would cause the "rationing" of care, would create a monstrous bureaucracy. But the ethic of care prevailed, as surely it is destined to prevail now. And it works.

The only question is how long it will take to extend basic health care as an entitlement to all Americans and how much dilettantish dabbling and double-talk we must put up with on the way to that goal.

American individualism still serves the nation well, by and large. But when it comes to health care, it is not an acceptable paramount value. When he makes himself the uncritical spokesman of that individualism, the president is making himself more the apologist of special interests than the protector of the public interest.

Washington Post Writers Group.



The Sound-Bite Sermons: No Greatness in This Fluff

By Claire L. Gaudiani

NEW LONDON, Connecticut — George Bush's State of the Union address confirmed a trend evident in the last few decades. Public language is in big trouble.

Presidents cannot speak like scrappy municipal politicians. National resolve rises on the language of leadership — on clear, inspired words.

Where has the language gone that transformed the spirit? Do any of us remember public language that transcended troubling times and forged a vision that vaulted into being because people could see it, feel it and work for it?

MEANWHILE

At a troubling time, Lincoln urged Americans: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

In another crisis, Churchill proclaimed: "If the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will still say: 'This was their finest hour.'"

John Kennedy's inaugural address and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech created new visions in striking and straightforward language. Those words helped create a new reality; they still project a clear and powerful message.

Strong public language lives from decade to decade, century to century, age to age. It shapes the future in an active voice. Important ideas are formed in words that people can wrap their minds around, take away with them and act upon.

Unfortunately, the well-meaning efforts that loiter in phrases like "jobs, jobs, jobs" and "the kinder, gentler nation" miss the boat. Where are the verbs? "A thousand points of light" is an image, not an imperative. It summons no action, calls for no transformation.

What is missing in the 1990s is the language of leadership and risk, courage and fierce idealism. In the absence of oratory, we live with image-speak: Who can remember with pride the image of the revolving door or the polluted Boston Harbor? The simplistic, seductive, soon-debunked trick-think pictures glossed in sound bites?

Public language has gone soft. Ideas are diluted until they appeal to almost everybody, almost all the time. The result is precooceived, pretested, preapproved designer ideas and designer words.

Greatness was never made of fluff like this. Great ideas have never been the consensus agenda. They are the opposite: the clarion call to a vision beyond what a majority could check off on a survey, or would challenge itself to reach for.

Should Churchill have taken a poll to see if 51 percent of the British people would actually agree that "we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender"? Franklin Roosevelt, a poll to see if a majority agreed that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself"?

Should Rabbi Hillel have called for an opinion survey on the meaning of self before pronouncing: "If I am not for myself, who will be? If I am for myself alone who am I?"

Should Jesus have postponed the Sermon on the Mount until his apostles had first run a poll to test relative market receptivity to each of the Beatitudes?

We have fallen victim to bloodless calculation in words and ideas. No risk, no pain, no repercussions — but surely less passion, no inspiration, no leaps of faith or energy.

Important ideas, popular or not, must emerge sinewy and real from under the glass carapace of calculated photo ops, advertising images, opinion polls and survey analyses.

Memorable words must tumble out in the time it takes to say them, not in prefabricated sound bites. Why? Fundamentally, because we speak. Perhaps Descartes should have said, "I think, therefore I speak." And, I would continue, therefore I act, and the world changes.

Public language creates common vision for citizens, presents what they are called to do together. When polls and video image-speak and vacant sound bites shape the words that come from leaders, people become cynical. They are left bereft, with neither ringing words nor meaningful images. The spirit sags.

The writer is president of Connecticut College in New London. She contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What Gorbachev Left

Regarding "Shock Therapy Is the Wrong Treatment" (Opinion, Jan. 22) by Melvin Fagen:

Do Boris Yeltsin's economic policies threaten to bring economic anarchy, as the writer suggests; have they pushed half the Russian population below the poverty line and undermined the ruble? Or have these ills not all been bequeathed by Mikhail Gorbachev?

The Soviet control system over production and trade has been breaking down for years, and marketable output of consumer goods dropped significantly long before the putsch in August. Money was printed to make up the budgetary shortfall caused by ever-larger subsidies of basic consumer products. These developments, rather than the activities of black marketeers or the recent price reforms, are the source of the poverty, the loss of confidence in the ruble and the increasing anarchy and chaos.

PAUL B. HUBER.
Berlin.

Remembering the Martyrs

Erling Bauck's letter, "The Nazis' Victims" *(Feb. 4)*, had the immediate effect of giving me, in daylight, the images of many repeated nightmares since 1945.

I arrived in Auschwitz III (IG Farben-Buna) in January 1944 as a 14-year-old boy. Until the destruction of the gas chamber at year's end, constant and methodical "selections" were the most terrifying events of our camp life.

The sight of the naked "Musulmen," the term used for those who had been selected, loading into trucks for their final journey to the Birkenau gas chamber remains for me the most striking image of the Holocaust; they all knew very well where they were going.

Thanks to a non-Jew for helping us remember those martyrs forever present in our hearts.

P. DAVID VOCK.
Nice.

'His Blood Shall Be Shed'

The Jan. 24 editorial "Politicking With Death" states that "arguing for life without parole, rather than death, as the ultimate sanction affirms a commitment to both public safety and the sanctity of human life." But what response best promotes the sanctity of life? As the Judeo-Christian ethic is still the basis of Western law, the Bible can provide some guidance on this question. Genesis 9:6 states a clear mandate for capital punishment: "Whoever sheds man's blood, by man his blood shall be shed, for in the image of God He made man."

For taking a life, the right penalty is death. Such is perhaps not a merciful punishment, but it is a just one. Injustice would occur if the punishment exceeded the crime. Life imprisonment, while kinder to the killer, mocks the sanctity of his innocent victim's life.

THOMAS H. PYLE.
Hong Kong.

The TV program on which Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas and his wife, Hillary, confronted allegations that he had committed adultery distracted attention from the fact that Mr. Clinton is a more-than-willing accomplice to capital punishment. For a governor to refuse to commute a death sentence to life imprisonment is far more disgraceful than any adultery can ever be thought to be.

CHARLES C. HADLEY.
Lyon.

What Passengers Expect

I disagree with the Air France spokeswoman quoted by Roger Collis ("*In Europe, a Frequent Flier Boom,*" *The Frequent Traveler, Jan. 24*). Passengers expect more than free access to a business-class lounge (when available). As for nice surprises like upgrading or free tickets, I have been traveling with Air France for 13 years (I am a Service Plus card holder) and have never had any such surprise.

Air France would be well advised to check the number of French people using U.S. carriers to qualify for free flights, or for that matter their partner, UTA, which set up a frequent flier program two years ago.

PATRICK PACE.
Milan.

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A Man and a Star-Making Machine

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

CANNES — Charles Koppelman was profiting from the winter sun on the sprawling terrace of his rambling penthouse suite in the Carlton Hotel. He was smoking a cigar that reached halfway across the table. Recently appointed chairman and CEO of North American operations for EMI, the third largest multinational record company (after Sony and WEA), he looks the part.

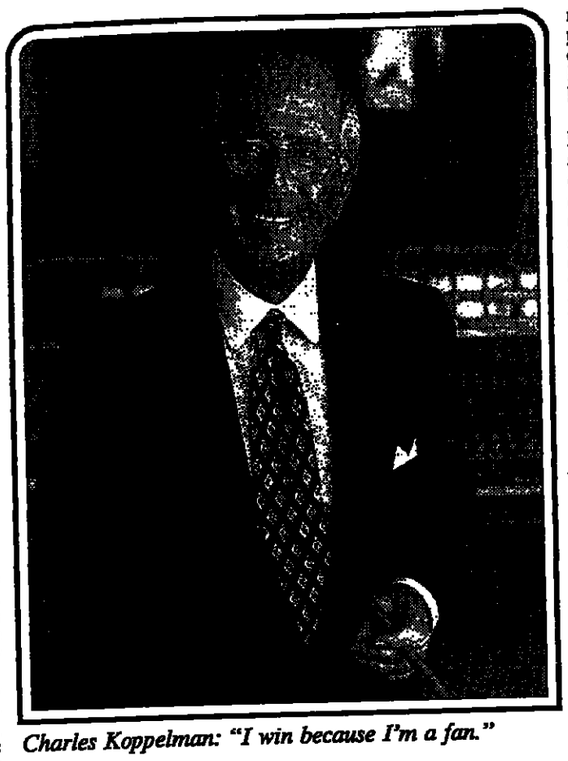
He was here showcasing EMI artists for the MIDEM music mart. Earlier in the morning he had been working the cellular phone in a stretch limo on the Croisette. Back home, his executive office overlooks the peaks of Manhattan. He lives in a cushy East Side hotel. Assistants hover wherever he goes, concierges accommodate, perks abound, the competition looks over his shoulder. One of the hottest executives in the business, his decisions make and break careers, form the public's taste, affect stock prices. This is the new breed of businessman who now runs the music industry.

It could be a lot worse. Contrary to certain pejorative generalizations generic to the job profile, Koppelman is a cultured man. He's a good listener, a straight talker and a hard worker. He does his homework. When he doesn't know an answer he says so. He is not bloodthirsty. His most elegant capers have managed to balance the equation between aesthetics and the market.

Years ago, he continued working with the magnificent but difficult Tim Hardin after others had thrown in the towel. Hardin's music touched him. More recently, he signed Tracy Chapman, no prototype megastar. Not many predicted that this talented, shy black folk balladeer was going to sell 13 million albums.

Executives in his position hustle by instinct. it's not necessarily negative, it's their nature. When I asked him about the secret of his success, he replied: "I win because music is not an intellectual exercise for me. I'm a fan. I listen to music because I love it. I'm no different from you." I suspect we are in fact very different.

Listening to the follow-up anecdote, I began to suspect that I was being finessed into transmitting some sort of message. "I was watching the 'Today Show,'" he began, "and I heard an absolutely superb singer. Her name is Nanci Griffith." He hesitated before continuing. "Or is it Griffin? I'm not even sure. Yes. Griffith. Anyway, I was so thrilled that I asked my assistant to get me a couple of copies of her CD. She's on another label, I have absolutely nothing to do with her. You want one? Here. I guarantee she'll knock you out."



Charles Koppelman: "I win because I'm a fan."

Says Charles Koppelman: "My mission with EMI is profit." He paused. "And great music. Not necessarily in that order."

Handing it to me, he added: "If she were on my label, the world would know about this girl." Griffith is a talented country/folk singer/songwriter, but listening later I was not knocked out — call it taste. I must be wrong, it has been said that Charles Koppelman "gets hits the way some people catch colds."

As a young man he peddled songs in the Brill Building on fabled Tin Pan Alley. He formed a small music publishing company and it grew and was eventually purchased by a large music publishing company which retained him to run the combined operation. He formed (with two partners) a small record company called SBK and it also grew and was purchased by a large record company (EMI) which retained him ditto. The parties involved in the above transactions made a great deal of money.

After it was leaked that Hollywood Records, founded by the Walt Disney Company in 1990, projected a $20 million loss for its second year, the trade press described it as "the Titanic captained by the Three Stooges." Hollywood's management blamed the recession. During the same period, Koppelman's SBK, of similar size, grossed more than $100 million in each of its first two years. Koppelman points out that a recession can be a positive factor for the record business because it forces more selective signings. He also pointed out that there was one big difference between the Titanic and Hollywood Records: "The Titanic had better bands."

That remark would be funnier if his definition of "better" was not so, shall we say, leaky. SBK's success has been chalked up to a "hit mentality" which focuses on neither vulgar nor inspirational middle-of-the-road material and chaperones it with intense, selective, well-planned marketing campaigns. The marketing is the hit more than the material.

Take two of SBK's biggest acts. Wilson Phillips, three progeniture of John Phillips (The Mamas and the Papas) and Brian Wilson (The Beach Boys) sing eminently sinkable "Love Boat" pap (five million units moved). And the less said about SBK's white rapper Vanilla Ice (12 million) the better. The music is kept afloat primarily by Koppelman's smarts. He calls Wilson Phillips a "franchise artist, like Reggie Jackson and the New York Yankees and Michael Jordan with the Chicago Bulls." This is beginning to read like the sports page.

Or the business page. Koppelman plans to combine EMI's artistic and marketing functions so that "the guys who sign acts and market them bond together with a common vision. I've taken A&R and marketing and joined them at the hip." He's also "bonded" sales and promotion so that "the executive responsible for getting significant rotation on the radio also sees to it that the records are in the shops. If there's a problem, he's got to talk to himself about it." Both these moves are innovative. Give the man a cigar.

The evening of the interview I attended a dinner in a gourmet restaurant honoring an important music business figure. Not one musician was present. To my left was a fortunate fellow who recently sold his record company to EMI and purchased a villa on Cap d'Antibes. He compared notes with another music business aristocrat, on my right, about their ballots for new inductions into the Rock 'n' Roll Hall Of Fame. ("Procol Harum, nah, one hit wonders"), and about the price of a house with tennis court in Beverly Hills ("only a million two, now's the time to buy").

As they talked, I remembered Charles Koppelman telling me earlier the same day: "My mission with EMI is profit." He paused, thinking better of it. "And great music. Not necessarily in that order."

LONDON THEATER

Alan Cumming and Sarah Crowden in "La Bête": An epic display of epicene mugging.

The Iguana, Breaking Free

By Michael Billington
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — It is sad to think that "The Night of the Iguana," written in 1960 midway through his career, was to be Tennessee Williams's last great play. But there is nothing remotely dispiriting about Richard Eyre's superb revival at the National's Lyttelton Theatre; it comes across as a wise, stoical, large-spirited play about the infinite resilience of the human spirit.

In some ways, it sounds like the familiar, heady Williams theatrical brew. The setting is the veranda of a hilltop hotel overlooking the still-water beach of Mexico's Puerto Barrio in 1940: a last-chance resort attracting a variety of human flotsam. The most desperate is Larry Shannon, an unfrocked Virginian minister reduced to bussing parties of female Baptists round Mexico and sleeping with underage girls.

At the hotel he is offered bed and board by its "rapaciously lusty" widowed proprietress, Maxine. But far more important, in his crack-up, is the spiritual consolation afforded by a wry Nantucket spinster, Hannah Jelkes, who goes around the world hustling a living in the company of her 97-year-old grandfather — "the world's oldest living and practicing poet." Out of his confrontation with the virginal Hannah, Shannon (note the assonance of their names) discovers the courage to go on living.

"Courage" is the key word. It is the quality hymned by the aged poet in his dying set of Rilke-like verses. It is vitally embodied by Hannah herself who resolves to travel on alone offering customers quick sketches in charcoal and pastel. And it is finally assumed by Shannon who sets free the symbolic iguana tied up beneath the hotel veranda. More than in any other play, Williams here suggests that the solitary confinement inside our own skins, to which we are all condemned, can be transcended by spiritual fortitude.

In Eyre's revival the key role turns out to be that of Hannah, breathtakingly well played by Eileen Atkins. Although she sports lank hair and flat shoes, there is nothing condescending about Atkins's portrayal of this New England spinster: indeed there is a strange beauty about her haunting Modigliani features. But what she brings out is the spiritual strength of this lonely vagrant. And, as Atkins describes a sad, brief encounter with an Aussie businessman aboard a Singapore sampan, she floods a hushed theater with the character's and Williams's compassion.

There is a wealth of good work from Alfred Molina as the turbulent priest (much younger than Burton's raddled cleric in the movie version), from Frances Barber as the voluptuous hotelier and from Robin Bailey as the nonagenarian poet. Jean Kalman's lighting, switching with eerie suddenness from white heat to sunset glows, also lends depth and texture to Bob Crawley's palm-swathed veranda. Not only does one have the pleasure of discovering a half-forgotten play. One also comes out deeply moved by Williams's overwhelming generosity of spirit.

Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," intelligently revived by Matthew Francis at the Greenwich Theatre, is another neglected work by a master dramatist.

Written in 1898, it has a lingering curiosity value for the way Shaw overturns the standard conventions of heroic drama. Shaw's Caesar, foreswearing sex and revenge, is a compassionate conqueror who sorts out the kittenish Cleopatra's dynastic problems, teaches her how to rule as well as reign and at the last launches into a ferocious tirade against the eternal cycle of human violence. Some see him as a fascist superman; in fact, he is Shaw's reversal of the usual swaggering despot.

Francis has had the bright idea of setting the play inside the Egyptian Room of the British Museum and of dressing the Roman soldiers in Victorian garb: this both gets away from extravagant Cecil B. De Millery and ironically reminds us that the play itself is a museum piece.

The two main roles are ideally cast. Alec McCowen plays Caesar with his familiar blend of vocal precision and moral passion. And Amanda Root as Cleopatra visibly matures from rogueish St. Trinian's head-girl to serpent of old Nile ready to take on Mark Antony. Like "Pygmalion," in fact, it is a play about the benign influence of the teacher on the taught.

GOODNESS knows what David Hirson's "La Bête," a Broadway flop now resurrected at the Lyric Hammersmith, is really about: largely, I suspect, Hirson's own self-admiring cleverness. Written in rhyming couplets and set in 17th-century France, it shows a serious actor-dramatist called Elomire (i.e. Molière) vainly resisting his patron's attempt to foist onto his troupe a ludicrously untalented rival.

Richard Jones's production has a hectic animation and Alan Cumming as the simpering charlatan offers an epic display of epicene mugging. But Hirson's final point that serious moral discourse is undermined by fools is the epitome of smug self-congratulation.

Prolific, Provocative Jean Anouilh

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jean Anouilh, whose contribution to theater spanned half a century, was a much-disputed dramatist of his time.

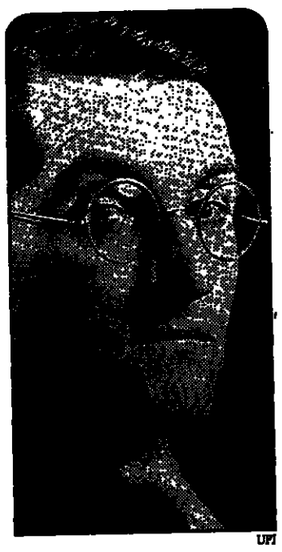
Edmund Wilson, the literary observer, roaming Europe in the 1950s informed his readers that Anouilh plays were everywhere and advised them to avoid them if possible. At the same period W. Somerset Maugham, having retired from playmaking, declared on being interviewed in his Riviera mansion that in his opinion Anouilh was the foremost active playwright.

Since Anouilh's death in 1987 few of his plays have held the boards, though the majority of them attained international success. Now he is being rediscovered with revivals of his work multiplying both in France and abroad.

The renovated Sylvia Montfort theater in Paris has selected for its premiere his "Waltz of the Toreadors," while "Ornifle," his sardonic portrait of a poet of promise who sacrifices his literary potential for commercial enterprises, has been seen at the Bouffes Parisiens. His "Becket" in which Laurence Olivier and Anthony Quinn alternated as Henry II and Thomas à Becket on Broadway is on in London at the moment. Other works of his are being prepared for production in New York.

A prolific author, Anouilh wrote 44 plays.

It started in 1930, when Georges Neveux, a playwright who served Louis Jouvet as a secretary, quit that post and Anouilh was engaged to replace him. He was just 20 years old and this was his entry into the theater world.



UPI

Jean Anouilh

He remained with Jouvet for five years, but the celebrated actor-director did not encourage the newcomer, disturbed by the caustic pessimism that colored his work.

Like Mark Twain, Anouilh had an abysmal estimate of mankind. "If man could be crossed with the cat, it would improve man but deteriorate the cat," Twain once wrote. It is a view that would have pleased the fierce French satirist, who mocked the conniving of the characters he invented. Pure souls were the prey of monsters, maidens ever cheated and betrayed.

It was not Jouvet but another actor, Pierre Fresnay, who introduced Anouilh to the Paris public with "L'Hermine" in 1932. The play had only a brief run, but it brought him to the attention of other managers.

A Russian director presented Anouilh's "Traveler Without Luggage" and "The Savage," while André Barsacq staged his amusing frolic, "Thieves' Carnival." By 1939 Anouilh was a household name in France, and the British theater historian Allardyce Nicoll proclaimed him the most original dramatist of his generation.

The outbreak of war in September 1939 found Anouilh in uniform. He was ordered to the front lines and captured. Sent to a prisoners' camp, he escaped, making his way across France as the Nazi armies moved on the capital. In Paris, he joined his wife and daughter and found his bank account at a perilously low ebb.

All the theaters had been closed at the fall of France, but once the land was occupied the playhouses were reopened under Nazi censorship. Jewish authors were banned and some died at the hands of the Nazis, among them the poet Max Jacob and Benjamin Crémieux, Pirandello's French translator.

André Barsacq, who was in charge of the Théâtre de l'Atelier, presented a series of well-known Anouilh plays and added three new ones during the occupation.

The most important of that trio was "Antigone," Anouilh's adaptation of Sophocles's tragedy in which the proud heroine scorns the tyrannical Créon's mercy, preferring death to dishonor.

A careless clerk of Nazi censorship, believing the script to be a harmless classic, granted permission for performance. He had overlooked the fact that its conflict was an allusion to the situation in France under German occupation.

The play had its premiere in February 1944, creating such a stir that Barsacq's theater was sold out nightly. The authorities attempted to halt its run, but before they could, Paris was liberated and it continued to play for almost two years. Katharine Cornell took its title role on Broadway and Vivien Leigh was Antigone in London.

AFTER five years of Nazi oppression, France was re-establishing itself and a purge of those who had aided the enemy was inaugurated.

A fellow playwright accused Anouilh of favoring the Vichy regime because he had included in "Antigone" a scene in which Créon explains his harsh measures in the name of civic order. The charge was absurd, and the play continued its triumphant engagement.

Anouilh, indifferent to malice but never surprised at it, devoted himself to his writing, turning out a new play every year and sometimes two. He also adapted three by Shakespeare, Oscar Wilde's "Importance of Being Earnest," O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms" and Kleist's "Catherine of Heilbronn"; directed Steve Passeur's "The Buyer" and Roger Vitrac's "Victor"; supplied Roland Petit with ballet librettos and wrote film scenarios and screen dialogues.

DC-9 Crash: The Conspiracy Movie

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — The DC-9 had left its cruising altitude and was easing down through 21,000 feet (6,400 meters), 15 minutes out from Palermo, Sicily. Then the radar screens went blank. Without warning, or storm, or explanation, the plane had plunged into the Tyrrhenian Sea. All 81 people aboard were killed.

Thus, almost 12 years ago, on June 27, 1980, the seeds were sown of one of this country's obsessions, as compelling and laden with charges of conspiracy for some Italians as the suspicions evoked in some Americans by Watergate or the killing of John F. Kennedy.

Ever since 1980, newspapers and investigators have been asking the same questions: Did the airplane simply crash, or was it blown out of the sky by Western warplanes in some gruesome accident that the authorities are seeking to hide?

And now, a movie about the purported cover-up is on its second release here after its appearance late last year and a showing at the Venice Film Festival, drawing almost the same controversy, if not the same box office, as Oliver Stone's "JFK."

In essence, the story of both the DC-9 and the movie — called "Il Muro di Gomma" ("The Rubber Wall") — is one of official reluctance to tell all of what is known about the disappearance of the plane, operated by the now defunct Itavia airline, as it neared the end of a flight from Bologna to Palermo.

Successive inquiries have charged air force officials with withholding evidence. Last month, an investigating magistrate, Rosario Priore, warned nine senior air force officers and officials, including four generals, that they could face charges of treason and obstructing the government — a tacit acknowledgment that official explanations so far have been incomplete.

Some critics of the government argue, moreover, that the magistrate's action shows fact catching up with what the authorities here and in Washington have long sought to depict as a fiction: that NATO warplanes, including those of the Italian Air Force and the United States Navy, were flying in the same airspace that night, near the small island of Ustica, possibly to intercept a Libyan MiG fighter.

While allied officials deny this version, its proponents point out that the wreckage of a downed MiG was indeed discovered on the southern Italian mainland three weeks later.

Andrea Purgatori, the Italian reporter whose dogged pursuit of the story is depicted in "Il Muro di Gomma," said he sometimes found himself plagued with doubts, asking whether "the story is not a story of a missile but of a simple technical failure."

Since the plane went down in 1980, its fate has been an Italian obsession

"But then, step by step, year by year, the elements showed me that there had been a cover-up," he said in an interview. Purgatori co-wrote the film with its director, Marco Risi.

For years, the headlines about what has come to be known as the Ustica affair were ascribed by some to a national penchant for conspiracy. Moreover, old controversies tend to intrude more sharply into the present here because Italy's politicians do not so much fade away as change places. Those in power in 1980 are still contending for authority, so scandals have a longer life as political weapons.

In 1986, a government report acknowledged that the Ustica affair was no ordinary accident, finding that the DC-9 crashed because of an explosion. In 1989, a team of scientists said a missile had hit it. Some air force personnel have suggested that a bomb had been planted on board.

But many mysteries remain: If it was a missile, who fired it, and why did radar and communications transcripts disappear?

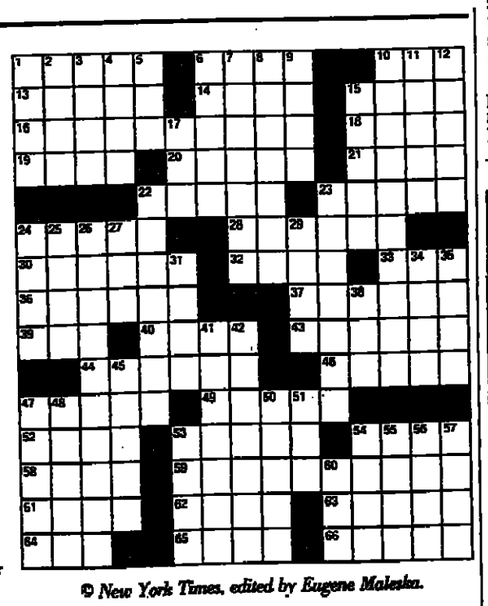
There has never been a conclusive, official finding, despite many official inquiries. And the title of the $5 million movie "Il Muro di Gomma" suggests the writers' doubts that there ever will be, implying an infinite official capacity to absorb shock and bounce back.

ACROSS

1 Saunter
6 Kind of enemy or angel
10 Mayday's cousin
13 Of the sun
14 Goose egg
15 Blunt
16 "Foxy" comment on the unattainable
18 Exchange allowance
19 Long march
20 Win by ——
21 Church section
22 Coast Guard group
23 Realtors' concerns
24 Space capsule's interior
28 Examined
30 "—— Restaurant"
32 Portico for Plato
33 In the past
36 Value
37 Egg protein
39 Decalogue adverb
40 Squabbles
43 What Oedipus solved
44 Legal writ
46 Bean plants
47 Gave a hoot
49 Venetian coin of yore
52 Taj Mahal site
53 A crystalline compound
54 TV's Hawkeye
58 Victuals
59 European rose
61 Piccadilly Circus statue
62 Give temporarily
63 Consent
64 Posed
65 Some are liberal
66 Certain amphibians

DOWN

1 Helper for a D.A.
2 Fix firmly
3 "—— Skies," 1927 song
4 Frolic
5 Work unit
6 Spanish President: 1936-39
7 Accounts
8 Oil-burning cup used as a beacon
9 Fireman's need
10 Gold digger's human mine
11 Kind of branch
12 Blackthorn fruits
15 Minuet, e.g.
17 Emulate Hammer
22 Displayed contempt
23 Throwback
24 St.-Lô neighbor
25 Too
26 Mont.'s state flower
27 Frozen water
29 Zoom
31 L.A. woe
34 —— monster
35 Change of a five
38 Wedding words
41 Prince Rainier is one
42 High schooler
45 Conducts
47 Bistros
48 Marketplace
50 Campus figures
51 High-pitched
53 Mallorca, e.g.
54 Jason's ship
55 Coin for Ponti
56 Action
57 Greek war god
60 Mr. Masterson



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Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 11

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Ivana Is Queen Of Prague Ball

New York Times Service

IT may have been more than 40 years since the Opera Ball was held in Prague, but partygoers had no difficulty catching on to some '90s customs at the resuscitated event.

Never mind the new political and economic leaders in attendance for the first black-tie ball since January 1948. Clearly the place to be was near Ivana Trump, who was born in Czechoslovakia. "She's very rich," a woman in a nearby box explained. "She can make big investments here."

Outside, several hundred demonstrators protested the merrymaking. But inside, Count Josef Kinsky, who in the Communist era was forced to work in a uranium mine, said the ball signaled that "normal life is beginning again."

Catalonia

Infrastructure Gets Priority in Creating A Commercial Hub

By Conrad de Aenlle

BARCELONA — The multibillion-dollar program of public works, mainly highways, intended to prepare Catalonia for this summer's Olympic onslaught will be completed on schedule, the region's economics and finance minister says. Beyond that, plans to refurbish Catalonia's infrastructure, part of the grand design to make the region an industrial and commercial hub in the next century, are proceeding apace, with some exceptions.

Many of these roads are intended to improve links with France.

"There are a lot of infrastructure projects for the Olympic Games, and they are all going according to schedule," said Macià Alavedra i Moner, minister of the Department of Economy and Finances of the Generalitat. Other projects will be completed after the Games.

The work certainly needed to be done. A review of the region published by the Generalitat noted that "one of the most notable imbalances which the Catalan economy suffers is the insufficient degree of development of its economic and social infrastructures."

Of all the projects, "the most productive we have realized," Mr. Alavedra said, is the improvement in the system of roads, highways and tunnels, including the construction of two beltways for Barcelona. It is hoped that these roads, costing 108 billion pesetas, roughly $1.08 billion, will alleviate the city's chronic congestion.

Evidence of the highway projects is everywhere. And despite Mr. Alavedra's confidence, it will be quite a feat to complete them in six months in time for the Games. Portions of many thoroughfares are blocked off, boulevards are barricaded as work goes on to widen or repair them. On the bumpy road leading to the city from the airport, a sign begs motorists' pardon for the disruptions. Some of them are not all that forgiving.

José-Luis Robles, who has driven a taxi in Barcelona for six years, said driving in the city is more difficult now than when he started. Pointing to bumper-to-bumper traffic heading to the airport, he said a big problem is the construction work on the beltways. He has no idea when it will be completed, yet he sees some signs that an end is near.

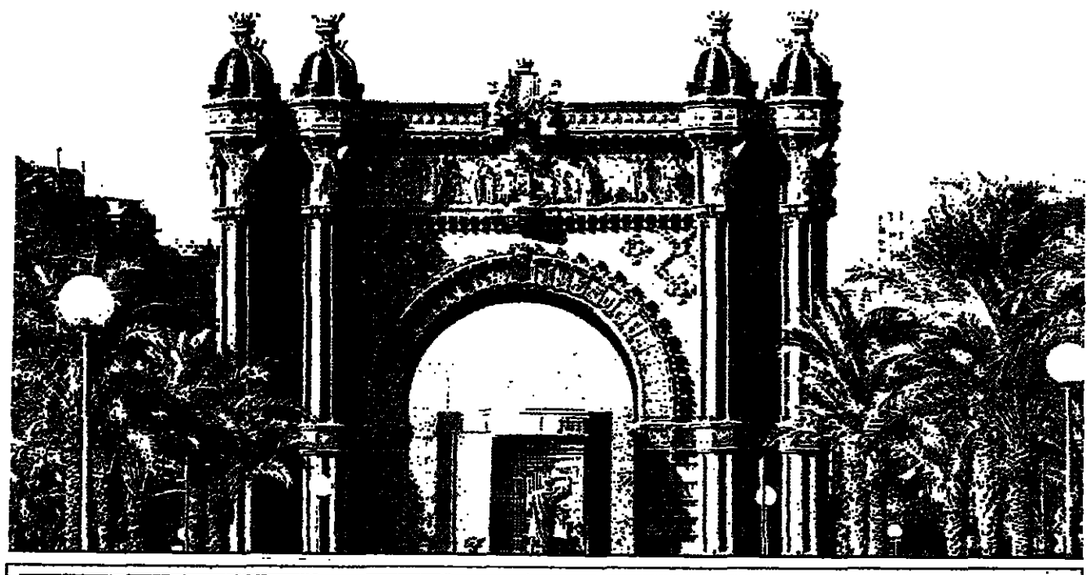
"There are still a lot of roads blocked off," he said, "but it's beginning to get better."

There are many significant road projects outside the city, too, including the highways to the coastal resort town of Sitges and between Terrassa and Manresa, the Girona-Banyoles road in the northeast and the Vallvidriera, Cadi and Puymorens tunnels.

Many of these roads are intended to improve links with France, where Catalonia thinks a good piece of its industrial and commercial future lies. Much of the work, Mr. Alavedra explained, is being conducted by private companies under contract to the regional government.

The region is also improving its rail links to France, which has one of the best rail systems in the world. The two principal rail projects in the region are the widening of the gauge to match that in the rest of Europe and the high-speed

Continued on page 12



Catalonia's Economic Factors

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Banco Bilbao Vizcaya, National Institute of Employment, and Ministry of Economy and Finance

International Herald Tribune

Regional Power Looks to Europe

Olympics Investment Helps Economy to Stay Buoyant

By William Chislett

BARCELONA — Catalan businessmen boast that they are at the center of a European swath of economic activity that swings arc-like from Montpellier to Toulouse, in France, passing into Spain through Zaragoza and curving down to Barcelona and Valencia.

Catalonia, the powerhouse of the Spanish economy, is increasingly identifying with the most prosperous regions of Europe. The Catalan economy has slowed down considerably since the boom of 1987-1989, but it is still well above the EC average and will continue that way until the mid-1990s.

Of the estimated 1 trillion pesetas ($10 billion) that has been spent on preparing Barcelona for this year's summer Olympic Games, only 10 percent has gone on installations and sporting activities. The rest has been invested in a new airport, which makes Madrid's look shabby and provincial, beltways, telecommunications and the recovery of abandoned industrial sites for real estate development.

Thanks to the Olympics, Catalonia's infrastructure is now among the best in Europe and the region has the added bonus of an enhanced external image.

Barcelona's bid to create a financial center received a shot in the arm last month when the London-based rating agency IBCA agreed to open an office and develop a commercial paper market for the myriad small and medium-sized companies that are the backbone of Catalonia's economy.

Almost at the same time, Standard & Poor's, the American rating agency, announced that it would establish an office in Madrid to evaluate the full range of debt issues in the domestic Spanish markets. Catalans are used to such rivalry with Madrid, their traditional enemy. The Catalan authorities approached Standard & Poor's before IBCA, but turned down their conditions because they were "leonine," according to Carlos Tusquets, a member of the executive committee of the Barcelona Financial Center Association.

Meanwhile, the establishment of the new holding company for Spain's futures and options market in Barcelona has given added impetus to the city's endeavor to become a financial center.

The association's ultimate goal is to house the European Central Bank. Faced with stiff competition from cities like Frankfurt, Lyon and Milan, Mr. Tusquets believes it is more realistic to expect that Barcelona will receive a "second prize," becoming the headquarters for the EC-sponsored Maghreb Development Bank. "If we get the Eurofed, it will be fantastic," he said. "If we don't, we will still have created a financial center."

LAUNCHED two years ago, the futures and options market was divided between Madrid, where all trading in options was concentrated, and Barcelona, home to the futures market. The division stunted the market's development and deprived investors of the possibility of fully hedging

Continued on page 12

Savings Banks Lead Expanding Financial Sector

International Herald Tribune

BARCELONA — Catalans save more than Spaniards on average and they are financially more sophisticated. This is underlined by the abundance of savings banks in Catalonia and by the fact that Catalans have been at the forefront of developing the Spanish financial market.

Catalan banks were the first, for example, to market mutual funds that are now the rage among Spanish investors.

Two of Catalonia's savings banks, La Caixa and Caja Barcelona, merged in 1990 to create Spain's largest bank. It was overtaken last year by Banco Central Hispanoamericano, which was formed from the marriage of Banco Central and Banco Hispano Americano.

La Caixa's deposits and other borrowed funds rose 14 percent last year to 4.5 trillion pesetas ($44.5 billion), one of the biggest increases among savings and commercial banks.

Its pretax profit surged 97.8 percent to 39.6 billion pesetas. This spectacular growth, however, needs to be seen in the context of its poor results in 1990. At that time, profits took a

Continued on page 11

Agriculture Shaken Up by EC Challenge

By Al Goodman

Despite improved farming methods, Catalonia's agricultural sales declined 5.9 percent during 1991.

BARCELONA — Pressed by an onslaught of shrewd competition from its European Community partners, Catalonia's $4 billion agriculture sector is on the verge of a crisis, several farm leaders say, and they see no quick solutions.

Catalan agricultural sales declined 5.9 percent during 1991, partly due to bad weather. The dairy sector was among the hardest hit, but fresh fruits and vegetables, beef cattle, nuts, ornamental flowers, house plants and wines are also feeling the pinch.

"The main problem is that Spanish industry wasn't ready to face competition like that on the EC level," said Josep Giralt, president of the Spanish farm bureau and of the Barcelona provincial bureau.

Catalonia has suffered more from the challenge, both from the EC and other Spanish regions, because the Barcelona area is a relatively high-income, concentrated market that can afford imported goods, Mr. Giralt added.

Hard times have struck not only the small farmers. The 644-hectare (1,600-acre) Erms-Salats farm on the Ebro River delta is in debt and searching for a new mix of crops to raise steady cash.

"The situation is very bad. I don't know one farmer who knows what to plant," said Pau Raventós, an Erms-Salat owner who is also a family shareholder in the vast Codorníu wine company near Barcelona.

AGRICULTURE has declined to about 2 percent of Catalonia's gross domestic output. Livestock and poultry account for 60 percent of the agricultural sector, and Catalonia has significant shares of the total Spanish production for swine and poultry.

The swine sector is one that has held up against the competition. In the mid-1980s, Catalonia and several other Spanish autonomous regions finally eradicated African swine fever, which reduces a pig's weight and therefore its profitability. This allowed the export of Catalan pork products to EC nations, said Joan Vallvé, the Catalan government councillor for agriculture and livestock.

The swine sector is concentrated in Lerida and Barcelona provinces, where modern processing plants turn out sausages and other by-products.

But many Catalan agricultural sectors are more dispersed and less technologically advanced. The many smaller farms, averaging about 20 hectares, traditionally have grown a wide variety of crops.

Although Spain's entry into the EC in 1986 did not produce any immediate jolts, the gradual liberalization of the market has put Catalan farmers up against more sophisticated French, German and Dutch growers, who have had years of tougher competition to strengthen their product quality and marketing.

A visit to the 90-hectare Mercabarna, Barcelona's fresh food wholesale market, is one sign that

Plastic coverings protect plants in fields near the coast.

the foreigners have arrived. Produce stalls are stacked with crates of French golden apples and Dutch pears.

"Before 1986, there were very few imports, maybe the occasional endives," said Carlos Martí, an officer in the national and Barcelona wholesalers groups. "Now, the increase has been so enormous that not even the wholesalers could have predicted it would have been so strong." Foreign apples went from 2.5 percent of Mercabarna's offering in 1986 to 21 percent by 1990. That same year nearly 5 percent of all fruit and 13 percent of vegetables came from abroad, compared with less than 2 percent for EC pork products.

Catalan consumers want the more standardized and often better-looking and longer-lasting foreign fruit, Mr. Martí said. Catalan farmers, he added, lacked planning and the government did not take the lead in organizing a program that could help them compete in the EC.

French, Dutch and German milk has flooded into the Catalan market, at the wholesale price of about 55 pesetas (55 cents) per liter carton that is packaged and ready for retail. Meanwhile, Catalan dairy farmers have seen the wholesale price of their milk, before packaging, drop from about 60 pesetas per liter in 1989 to 34 pesetas by last year, according to Mr. Giralt.

EC competitors have bought up Catalan food producers, not so much for their production lines but for their distribution networks, said Albert Ballaster of ASAJA, a national farmers' organization. Bulk purchases by large supermarket chains, such as Pyrca or El Corte Inglès, have heightened the price stakes.

Catalan farmers also are handicapped by Spain's interest rates, which are higher than the EC average, and a strong peseta, which hampers exports. Mr. Ballaster said national and regional governments have lagged in the institutional promotion of local farm products.

Innovative Catalan farms are quickly imitated by growers in other Spanish regions. The Erms-Salat farm was a pioneer in growing iceberg lettuce for export to northern Europe. But farms in the southeastern province of Murcia got into the act, resulting in a sharp cut in the Erms-Salat planting program.

Farms in the Maresme district near Barcelona used to be leaders in growing large strawberries. Imitators crowded the market, and now the Maresme has switched to small strawberries in an effort to regain the lead.

The sectors that have modernized, including certain wineries, generally have been able to keep pace with the changes. Yet, a fresh challenge arrived a few years ago when the Champagne maker Moët et Chandon set up operations near Barcelona to make its own Cava, a Spanish sparkling wine.

FARMERS have declined from 26 percent of the Catalan workforce in 1940 to 4.5 percent today. Immigrants from Northern Africa have filled the shortage for labor-intensive work, such as harvesting orchard fruit and ornamental flowers. Racial tensions have increased.

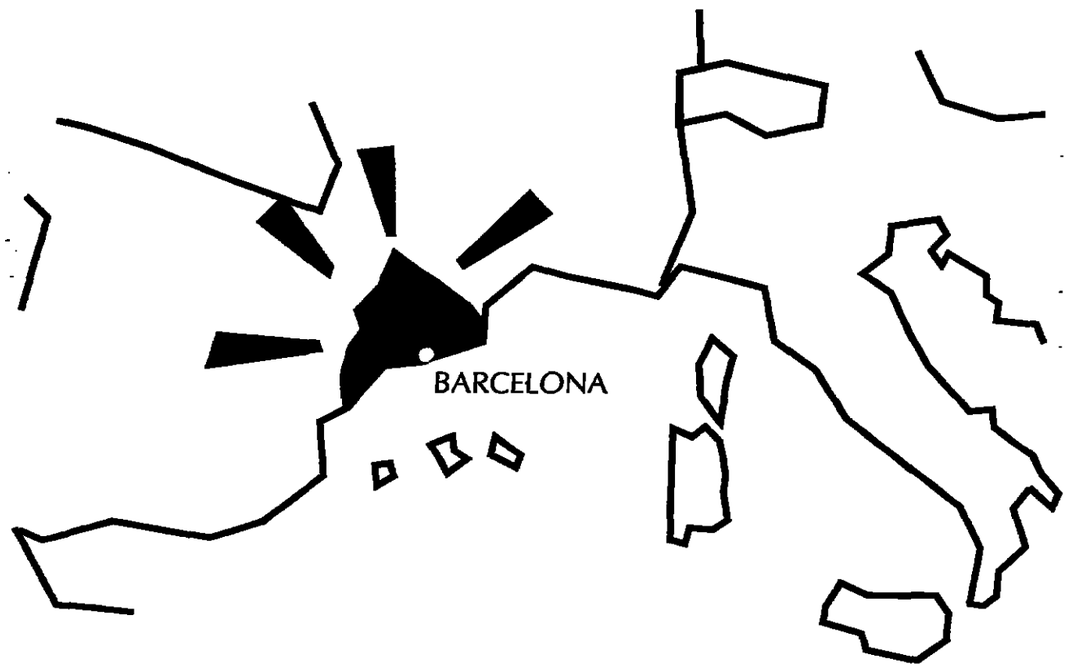
But the Generalitat's efforts to keep farmers on the land — through overnight tourism at farms, rural adventure sports and locating select industries in depressed regions — have largely been a matter of words so far, according to Mr. Ballester.

Mr. Giralt said the best defense for the Catalan agricultural sector may be a good offense. "We need to think in terms of German markets, just like they're thinking about ours," he said.

His 2,000-member agricultural and livestock cooperative near Manresa plans to double in size soon through mergers and associations with other cooperatives. They have also made working arrangements with cooperatives in France, the Netherlands and Germany to build an EC commercial network.

AL GOODMAN reports from Spain for National Public Radio.

Generalitat de Catalunya
Departament d'Indústria i Energia



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هكذا من الأصل

Catalonia / A Special Report

Port Expansion Mixes Business With Pleasure

By Conrad de Aenlle

BARCELONA — The Catalan capital's seaport is undergoing an ambitious modernization and expansion that its sponsors hope will bring new trade from abroad and shift the fulcrum of the city's commercial and social life back toward the sea, where it began centuries ago.

There are three key aspects of the program, which began in 1989 and is due to be substantially completed by 1995. The portion slated to be finished first, and likely to hold the most appeal to the average citizen, is the Port Vell, or Old Port, project.

Situated at the end of the Rambles, the city's elegant promenade, and below the tower bearing a statue of Columbus, the abandoned Port Vell is being redone as a commercial and leisure center. One dock will house an office complex, a marina for private yachts, a restaurant and shopping center and an Imax cinema.

A second dock will be the site of a cruise liner terminal and gardens, and a world trade center designed by the American architect I.M. Pei, who did the pyramids in the courtyard of the Louvre museum in Paris. The motif in the atrium of the Barcelona trade center? Pyramids.

The second phase of the port project, due for completion between this year and 1995, is a multipurpose terminal south of the Port Vell for general cargo and a series of specialized terminals for fruit, cocoa and coffee, and cars, plus two large container terminals.

Port officials are staking the facility's future on containerization, saying it is the best way — maybe the only way — to compete successfully with the much larger ports around the Mediterranean, such as Marseille and Genoa, as well as the big ports in northern Europe.

"Other ports can specialize in bulk or oil or whatever; we think containers will be the best product for Barcelona," explained Enric Benages, a commercial representative who tries to sell French companies on the benefits of trading through the port. "Barcelona is a very diversified industrial area. Containers are the tool of our main customers."

The strategy seems to be steering the port in the right direction. Total cargo handled there has held steady over the last decade, a poor one for the shipping industry because of soft markets in a number of industrial materials, including oil. Containerized traffic, though, rose in every year but one from 1975 to 1990, the most recent year for which figures were available. Profits at the port, an autonomous enterprise ultimately controlled by the Spanish crown, rose 81 percent in 1990 to 499 million pesetas, or roughly $5 million.

"We're improving traffic day by day, year by year," said Joan Madrid, who spent 22 years as a stevedore before moving inside to the port's marketing department. "We're the one port in the Mediterranean that's improving traffic."

The third facet of the revitalization is based on the theory that rather than just be a waystation for shipped goods, a port should offer facilities that allow industry to do something with the goods when they arrive. A two-part Logistics Activity Center, farther south, will provide areas for storing and assembling merchandise.

"A port has to become more than a piece of land with cranes," Mr. Benages said. "We have to provide a service ... when you arrive with a ship and a container."

AS AN enticement to industry, the center will be a duty-free zone; customs fees will not be collected until the goods are shipped on to other points. One segment of the logistics center is expected to be completed this year, the other in 1995.

By offering such customized service, the port authority hopes it can shift some business away from what one official calls "the European banana," the arc of commercial activity that stretches from northwest England through the Netherlands, Germany, eastern France, Switzerland and into northern Italy.

The three phases of the port project will encompass 540 hectares, or 1,350 acres. Another plot of land to the south, beyond the logistics center, will be set aside for further expansion, for unspecified use, until 2010.

Officials concede that the project has had some difficulties. Five years ago, the central government set aside 6 billion pesetas for the expansion, but so far the money has been held up *while various government bodies and* courts sort through the plans and approve them.

There is also the matter of the Llobregat River. Part of the reconstruction of the south end of the port hinges on a plan to divert the Llobregat 2 kilometers (about a mile and a quarter) to the south.

Some ecologists fear the diversion will disturb a lake where birds live in winter. But Mr. Madrid has his doubts, calling the Llobregat "the dirtiest river in Europe." In any case, the lake did not exist until it was formed during earlier construction work at the port.

Opposition to the diversion also comes from authorities in Prat de Llobregat, a city just south of the river. If the plans are completed, Prat de Llobregat will lie north of the river.

Mr. Madrid said the disagreements are mainly political. The central and Barcelona governments are Socialist, the regional administration in Catalonia is conservative and the municipal government of Prat de Llobregat is Communist.

The authorities may disagree on the direction the port is taking, but what do the people think?

"Nothing," Mr. Madrid said. "Most of the city is very far from the port decisions."

The people may feel disconnected from their port now, but that is a relatively recent phenomenon. For centuries, the port was a focal point of city life.

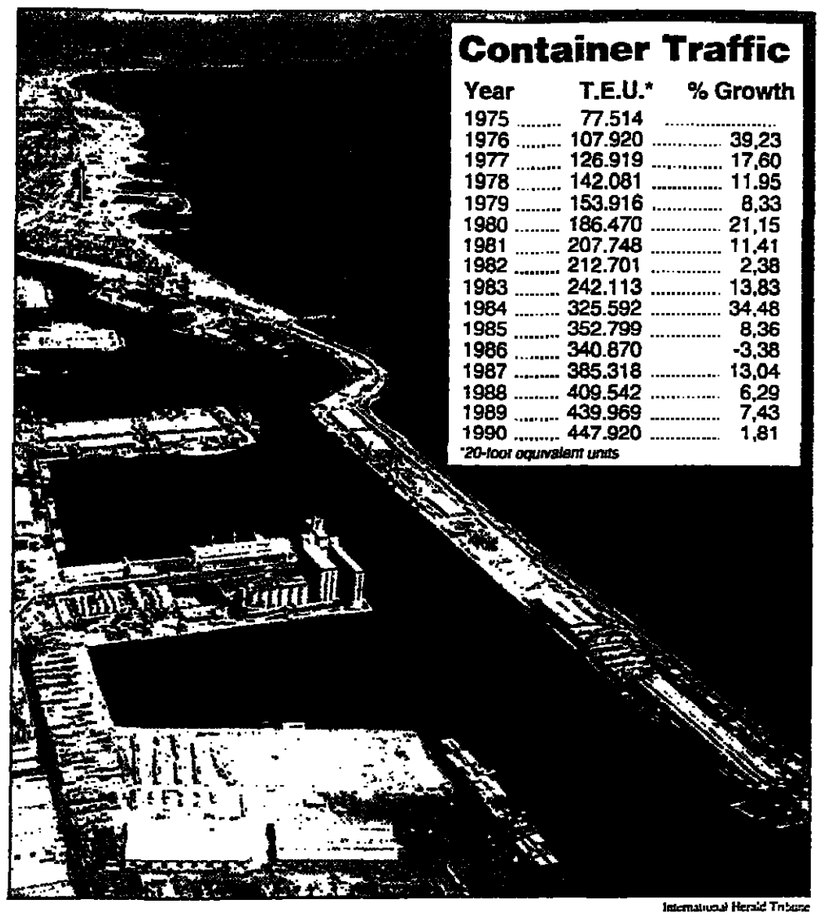
Europe's first code of maritime law was issued at the port in 1259. It included a set of currency exchange rates and a system of pricing goods based on standard measures and fixed amounts of gold and silver.

During Spain's colonial period, Barcelona continued to be an important port; it was there that Columbus returned after his first trip to the New World.

The port also holds the distinction of having been the site of the first launching of a submarine, in 1859, but by then, the city was starting to lose touch with the port. Spain's first railroad line opened near the Barcelona shore in 1848. The tracks and the factories that sprang up around them cut off most of the city from the port.

Since then, people have moved farther away, into the hills surrounding the old city. Paradoxically, that allowed the port to grow again in the public's consciousness, because it again became visible, no longer obscured by Montjuic or by the city's industrial core.

"Until the start of this century, Barcelona was separated by a wall" from its port, said Ramón Yaca, a spokesman for the city's Port 2000 organization, which is overseeing the Port Vell developments. "Barcelona grew into the hills, now the city is returning again."



International Herald Tribune

Container Traffic

Year	T.E.U.*	% Growth
1975	77.514	
1976	107.920	39,23
1977	126.919	17,60
1978	142.081	11.95
1979	153.916	8,33
1980	186.470	21,15
1981	207.748	11,41
1982	212.701	2,38
1983	242.113	13,83
1984	325.592	34.48
1985	352.799	8,36
1986	340.870	-3,38
1987	385.318	13,04
1988	409.542	6,29
1989	439.969	7,43
1990	447.920	1,81

*20-foot equivalent units

Textiles Lose Their Sheen

Companies Seek Answer to Asian Imports

By William Chislett

BARCELONA — Visitors to the neoclassical headquarters in Sabadell of the textile producers' association are greeted by a marble statue of Saint Sebastian pierced by arrows. Ironically, Sebastian is the patron saint of an industry that is today deeply wounded.

The oldest industry in Spain and traditionally one of the linchpins of the Catalan economy, the textile sector, as a whole, has been a net importer for the past 18 months. This represents a dramatic turnaround in the industry's once-glorious fortunes.

Low-cost imports from developing countries, particularly Asian, have flooded the market since Spain joined the European Community in 1986. As the center of the textile industry, a major employer and contributor to Spain's gross domestic product, Catalonia has borne the brunt of the decline. More than 80 percent of Spain's textiles are produced in Catalonia.

Abandoned textile mill complexes on the banks of the Llobregat River between Manresa and Berga, which were thriving concerns in the early part of this century, bear witness to the decline. Each *colonia*, as they are called, has a church, fine house for the mill owner and lodgings for workers.

Production was down 9.1 percent in the first half of 1991, according to a report by the research department of La Caixa, the big savings bank. The clothing sector registered a trade deficit of 82.58 billion pesetas ($825.8 million) in the first nine months of 1991, 67 percent higher than in the same period of 1990.

The government estimates that the trade deficit for the textile and clothing sector will be 465 billion pesetas in 1995, 447 percent higher than in 1989. "Productivity, the level of investment, the size of companies and the technology level are all below the European average," the government said in its competitiveness plan submitted recently to the EC Commission.

Several of the largest Catalan companies that went into temporary receivership last year were textile firms, and the fate of La Seda, the largest fibers' producer, with 2,200 employees, hangs in the balance while its debts are sorted out and government aid is negotiated. La Seda agreed to a plan last month with trade unions to eliminate 500 jobs.

"Margins are right down to the bone" said Ian Fleming, managing director of Nurel, a fibers subsidiary of ICI.

Spain suffered particularly hard from dumping in the EC by Asian textile producers between 1987 and 1989. As a member of the EC whose economy "took off" in 1986, Spain was an obvious target for low-cost producers.

Spanish consumer appetites are very strong and clothing is expensive. Spaniards still travel to London and other European capitals

> 'Our future lies in being able to adapt quickly to market and fashion changes.'

with empty suitcases and "pay" for the trip with what they save by buying more cheaply abroad. One reason that Spanish clothing is more expensive is the extreme fragmentation of the textile sector, and each participant adds on costs.

The Spanish government was slow to react, and the EC Commission took a long time to take action because it has very few anti-dumping inspectors.

"There is a feeling that the central government would have defended the textile industry more energetically if it were closer to Madrid," said a businessman, referring to the traditional animosity between Catalonia and the Spanish capital.

The government backed a reconversion plan for the textiles sector in 1984 and 1985 that enabled companies to modernize equipment and improve quality. The plan acted as a catalyst for modernization. Between 1980 and 1990, it is estimated that 800 billion pesetas was invested in the textiles sector, of which only 25 billion pesetas was provided by the government, according to Juan Plans, the secretary of the textile producers' association of Sabadell, the wool textile center outside Barcelona.

"Our future lies in being able to adapt quickly to market and fashion changes," said José Bombardo, chairman of the textile producers' association. Mr. Bombardo's company, which makes high-quality fabrics, celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1990 with the opening of a new manufacturing plant. The plant has facilities for warping, weaving, quality control and adjustment, dispatch and administration. The company policy has been to avoid the production of exclusive lines — their clients include many of the country's top stylists — in order to concentrate on the export market.

Buffeted by low-cost imports, textile producers are also feeling the effects of competition from abroad because of the overvalued peseta. The strong peseta has sucked in imports and eroded the competitive edge of exports. The Spanish currency has risen from 185 pesetas to the dollar in 1985 to around 100 now.

The Sabadell textile producers feel so strongly about the punitive strength of the peseta that they have succeeded in persuading the national employers' organization, the CEOE, to mount a campaign later this year against the central government's currency policy. They are hoping that the government will find a way to devalue the peseta before the currency moves from its current 6 percent fluctuation margin in the European Exchange Rate Mechanism to the narrow 2.25 percent margin before 1994.

Spain's production costs have also risen considerably. Hourly wages in the textile sector increased from $4.90 in 1980 to $5.65 in 1989 and $7.69 in 1990, according to La Vanguardia, Catalonia's leading newspaper. Part of this rise reflects the exchange rate situation.

ONE textile company, Grupo Tavex, has moved to Morocco in order to lower its costs. Meanwhile, the Italian textile group Miroglio is understood to be interested in setting up a plant in Catalonia as part of its international expansion.

An indication of how far the government is prepared to help Spain's textile sector will be shown by whether aid is granted to La Seda and under what conditions. The Generalitat, the Catalan regional government, has set aside 1.5 billion pesetas in its 1992 budget for La Seda and the company wants the same amount from the government in Madrid.

A Tug-of-War Over Regional Funding

By Gayle Allard

BARCELONA — The Catalans won an important moral battle in the struggle over regional financing last month when they signed an accord with the Madrid government that gives regional authorities more money for local programs.

Macià Alavedra i Moner, the minister of finance for the Generalitat, the Catalan regional government, says, however, that the fight is not over.

Although the agreement gave Catalonia more than 23 billion pesetas ($230 million) in additional funding for 1992, Mr. Alavedra agreed to it on one condition: that a method would be devised by June 30 by which each region would receive funding proportional to its contribution to national withholding tax *revenues beginning* next year.

"Our target in this agreement was not to get 1,000 pesetas more or less, but to change the method of financing," Mr. Alavedra said. He calls his plan "fiscal co-responsibility."

The agreement followed months of wrangling between Madrid and the 17 "autonomous communities" created under Spain's 1978 constitution, in which Catalonia led the campaign for more funds for the regional governments. The source of more than three-fourths of regional funds involves transfers from the Madrid government.

Catalonia had a special bone to pick with the government over the regional financing issue. The northeast region, which is one of Spain's richest, not only receives much less money from the central government than it pays in, but it also loses out to poorer regions in the distribution of funds. In 1989, Catalonia received 61,450 pesetas per capita to provide its services, compared with more than 80,000 pesetas for the Canary Islands and an average of 65,000 pesetas for Spain as a whole.

The contrast with the Basque and Navarre regions, which have a higher degree of autonomy due to historic differences, is much more dramatic. The Basque government had almost 135,000 pesetas per inhabitant to spend in 1989, more than twice Catalonia's funds.

Mr. Alavedra says the situation is absurd.

"It makes no sense," he said, "for autonomous communities to receive different volumes of funds per inhabitant to provide the same

> Catalonia had a special bone to pick with Madrid in regard to financing.

public services ... The idea of solidarity should not be confused with giving autonomous communities the necessary financing to carry out their responsibilities. All autonomous communities must have the same volume of funds per inhabitant to finance the same services, and [the funds] should be sufficient to provide the services."

But he also feels that the funds received must be proportional to each region's contribution to the national withholding tax (IRPF) revenues. He signed the January agreement on the condition that by June 30, an ad hoc committee would work out the method of transferring to each regional government an amount equivalent to up to 15 percent of its total payments into the IRPF beginning on Jan. 1, 1993.

Jordi Pujol, president of the Generalitat, warned on the day the agreement was signed, "For us the negotiations are not over today, but on June 30, and maybe even after that date."

The Madrid government is not in full agreement with the Catalans. Madrid was anxious to convince regional governments to limit their spending, since it is racing against time to bring its public-sector deficit down to 3 percent of GDP in time for the final phase of European economic and monetary union in the late 1990s. Regional government spending, which has veered out of control since 1986 — the total spent last year was 2.4 times the 1986 sum — now adds more than a percentage point to the deficit each year.

In 1991, it may add even more. The figure has not been announced, but reliable sources say the deficit for the entire public sector, including regional and local governments, could be above 4.5 percent of GDP in 1991, compared to 2.5 percent for the national government. The January pact commits regional governments to observe the same fiscal policy targets as the Madrid government, and to answer for their deviations.

The national government was less than enthusiastic about Catalan proposals for proportional funding. Although Mr. Alavedra said after signing the agreement that Economy Minister Carlos Solchaga Catalán "had referred to the issue of fiscal co-responsibility in a way that satisfied me personally," Mr. Solchaga told the press that Mr. Alavedra was delivering an "interpretive statement" of the facts.

It remains to be seen who will win the day in June, when the issue comes up for debate again.

GAYLE ALLARD is a Madrid-based journalist.

Savings Banks Lead Expanding Sector

Continued from page 9

knock because it had to reconvert its voluminous portfolio of single life insurance premiums, or *primas unicas*, after they were banned by the Finance Ministry because they were being used as a tax dodge by customers.

Pretax profits fell 38 percent to 20 billion pesetas in 1990. The Finance Ministry is studying what action to take against La Caixa over the primas unicas.

Profit growth was partly due to the successful launch in October of Spain's first 50-year mortgages with three payment formulas.

"We invented nothing new," said Javier Zuloaga of La Caixa's press department. "We just brought Spain into line with what is common in other European countries." La Caixa's loans rose 18.2 percent in 1991.

La Caixa has around *two-thirds of* the total market for savings banks in Catalonia and the Balearic Isles and about one-third for commercial savings banks. Outside Catalonia, La Caixa has less than 2 percent of the total banking market.

One reason for the merger was because both savings banks wanted to expand beyond Catalonia, to which they have been confined, apart from a token presence in some cities like Madrid. In 1989, the Finance Ministry began to lift curbs on expansion. *It was felt* that it made little sense for each bank to expand on its own.

When La Caixa, the largest of the two, and Caja Barcelona merged, they had around 150 branches near one another in Barcelona. Since then, some of these have closed.

Other leading Catalan banks are very small in comparison to La Caixa, but they are all significant players in the financial scene.

As benefits a region whose economic backbone consists of small and medium-sized companies, Banco de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa (BPME), the first new Spanish bank to be authorized after the restoration of democracy in 1978, has been highly successful in this sector.

With 19 offices, BPME made a pretax profit of 987 million pesetas in 1991, 10 percent greater than in 1990.

In its latest move to support small and medium-sized companies, BPME has teamed up with Kleinwort Benson Development Capital and ECI Ventures in Britain to launch International Capital Partners Spanish Growth Fund, which will invest in private, family-run, unlisted companies.

Venture capital investment has until now played a relatively small role in the financing of Spanish private companies because they were regarded as secretive and somewhat inward looking.

"Management training lagged behind other countries and financial reporting was of a poor standard," comments the brochure on the fund.

However, since 1986, Spain has taken its commitment to introduce various European *Community directives on company* law seriously. All private companies that fall within the fund's target market are now obliged to have their accounts independently audited and publicly filed. In addition, last month tax changes came into effect that include a substantial reduction in capital gains tax liabilities for individuals on the sale of shares held for a certain period.

"The fund will reduce companies' high dependence on long-term borrowing," said José Armadas, a senior BPME executive.

Outside Barcelona in the industrial suburb of Sabadell is the headquarters of Banco de *Sabadell, Catalonia's oldest bank and one of* the most profitable in Spain. The bank was founded in 1881 to support the then flourishing textile industry. Initially, there was a closer link between textile companies and the bank (whose offices were once underneath the headquarters of the textile producers' association). When a textile crisis affected the bank, Sabadell took a strategic decision not to mix banking with industry. Today, it is one of Spain's "purest" commercial banks.

Pretax profits rose 10.1 percent in 1991 *to* 19,424 billion pesetas, following a 17 percent increase in deposits and 21.5 percent growth in lending.

Sabadell has been expanding its network of branches mainly outside Catalonia. By 1993, the bank aims to have a domestic network of 350 branches, of which 40 percent will be outside Catalonia, compared with 30 percent at the end of 1990.

Much more recently established is Fibanc. It opened in 1983 as an investment fund manager and claims credit for first marketing today's popular mutual funds. It became a private cum merchant bank in 1989.

William Chislett

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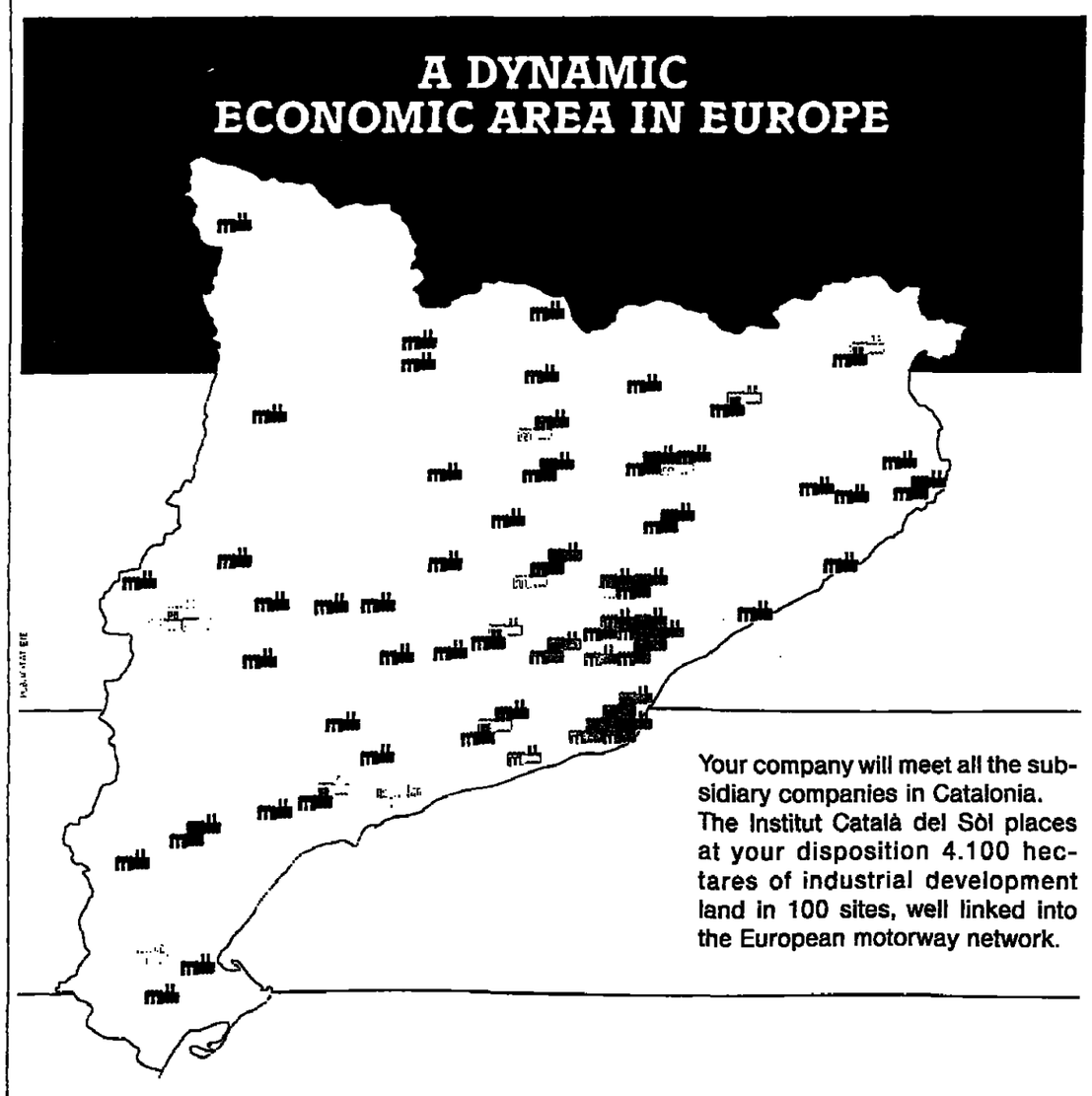

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Barcelona Adds Up Costs and Benefits Of Olympics Year

The Impact on Tourism and Image

By Al Goodman

BARCELONA — The Olympic torch has not yet arrived for the 1992 Summer Games but many analysts already are looking at Barcelona's future after the sports extravaganza. The impact of the Olympics is expected to affect widely different sectors of the city, including:

- Increased tourism;
- Consolidating Barcelona's image as a center of trade, finance, and design;
- Attracting industry to the city's outskirts;
- Stabilizing the prices for central city offices.

Barcelona's success after the Olympics will depend a lot on the health of the recession-prone international market and the inflation-prone Spanish economy, said Josep Carrau, research director at La Caixa. This giant Barcelona savings bank is headed by Juan Antonio Samaranch, who is also president of the International Olympic Committee.

Tourism in Barcelona should increase after global television coverage of the Games, according to Juan Elias Boada, a La Caixa economist. Italian tourism here shot upward after Italy's victory in the 1982 World Cup soccer matches, when Barcelona was a prominent venue of the televised competition.

Barcelona, a city of 1.7 million, in 1990 received 1.8 million tourists who spent at least one night. Hotels build for the Olympics will have helped to double the hotel capacity to more than 28,000 beds by 1993, according to city officials.

A post-Olympic development plan called "Barcelona 2000" envisions the city as a European center for trade, finance, tourism, and design.

BARCELONA wants to entice more international headquarters and agencies, such as the proposed European Central Bank. But last month the city was eliminated as a contender for the headquarters of Euronews television.

The $8 billion in public and private investment to prepare Barcelona for the Games includes new telecommunications towers and stadiums that will be used long after the competitions.

Mayor Pasqual Maragall said at the end of last month that an additional $20 billion was estimated in indirect Olympic investment. This would range from sports fans buying meals to foreign firms locating in the area.

The trend toward relocating much of Barcelona's traditional industry, such as chemical and textile plants, to smaller cities within a 60-kilometer (40-mile) radius is expected to gain momentum following the construction of Olympic-inspired highways. These have sharply reduced traveling time in the area.

In Barcelona, office space in one of the new 44-story towers (the other is a hotel) at the Olympic Village has helped to ease the office crunch. Office space in the city was forecast to increase to 3.4 million square meters by 1993, an addition of 13 percent in four years.

Price hikes in the late '80s had started to stabilize by late 1990, when prime rents near the Passeig de Gràcia were about $45 per square meter, said Isidro Bosom, of the Barcelona office of British-based real estate advisers Jones Lang Wootton.

But the high cost of new housing in the city, which easily can range from $150,000 to $200,000 for a two-bedroom flat, has forced many people to look out of town.

Josep Maria Rane, a policy maker at the General Workers Union, said that in order to keep voters happy, Socialist city officials would ensure that some of the projected new housing is built, including a union-backed project for 5,500 units near the Olympic Village. This would be part of a plan to lengthen stately Diagonal avenue an additional 2 kilometers to reach the Mediterranean.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, IOC president.

But uncertainty over the Diagonal extension, and how the resulting neighborhood might look, has in part led to slow sales of the 1,800 apartments at the Olympic Village. Not even the bait of tax breaks has caused a rush for the units, at $2,000 per square meter. They will be occupied by the owners after the Games.

MOST of the remaining work on the Olympic installations involves finishing touches, such as adjustments to stadium lighting. The badminton and shooting venues were expected to be completed by March, said Adrian MacLiman of the Barcelona Olympic Committee.

High prices for Olympics lodging, roughly double the normal rate, continue to be a sore spot as the Games approach.

Jordi Pujol, president of the Catalan government, last month asked hotel owners to lower their rates, and said the high prices could hurt Catalonia's image. Hoteliers countered that the rates were set in accord with the organizing committee, which has reserved most of the good rooms for Olympic officials, sponsors and journalists.

The official rates during the Games for doubles were about $210 a night at a three-star hotel, $310 for a four-star and $410 at a five-star. A special luxury five-star goes for around $600. Prices include breakfast.

The agencies that have sprung up to rent furnished apartments also have set high prices, but some report a slow market so far. Furnished studios for the Games cost about $3,000 for roughly 17 nights and one-bedroom apartments $4,500 to $7,000.

Lodging in nearby cities is generally about 20 percent cheaper, with exceptions for luxury accommodations or proximity to the out-of-town Olympic venues.

Business School Educates East Europe

By Gayle Allard

BARCELONA — Carlos Cavalle, dean of the IESE business school, was on his way to Hungary for a meeting with the president to discuss his plans to train East European professors in business and management. He was then flying to Czechoslovakia for a meeting with senior officials on the same topic.

The IESE (Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Empresa), Spain's leading business school based in Barcelona, will be offering management courses to professors from 15 fledgling management schools in Eastern and Central Europe, in cooperation with two other European institutions.

"All East and Central European leaders from Gorbachev to Havel have talked about the urgent need for management skills in their countries," Mr. Cavalle said. "We're establishing a network for faculty development with schools in Russia, Estonia, Lithuania, Romania, Poland, Bulgaria and others. By working through their professors, we'll have a multiplier effect on their economies."

Mr. Cavalle said the IESE and its business-school partners in the venture, the French HEC-ISA and the Italian Bocconi, would train between 400 and 500 East European professors over the next four to five years.

The project is a mirror image of the IESE's beginnings in 1958. The Barcelona program, the first of its kind in Europe, was created in close cooperation with the Harvard Business School, and its professors were trained at Harvard and other American business schools in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Close links with Harvard persist. An IESE-Harvard committee meets annually and members of the IESE faculty continue studying at Harvard.

The IESE graduated from offering Europe's first advanced management program in the 1950s to launching its first two-year MBA in 1964. The school's size has climbed steadily to the current 420 MBA students, 350 executive education students, and 20 doctoral candidates on the Barcelona campus. In Madrid, where the school has another campus, there are 140 executive MBA students and 350 in executive education programs.

Today, the IESE consistently ranks as one of Europe's top five business schools, although campus authorities say they are somewhat skeptical about ratings. "The good thing about the rankings is that they define the top tier, where we like to think we are," says José Pons, director of the MBA program in Barcelona.

Mr. Cavalle says that the Catalan capital, where the IESE campus is located in the hilly Pedralbes residential area, was the logical spot for Spain's first business education institute. "In 1958, Catalonia was the most industrialized region in Spain," he said. "There were many self-made men in Catalonia then, and with Spain opening up to the outside, there was an urgent need to help these self-made men; to give them a specific business education."

Rather than beginning at the undergraduate level, the IESE started at the top, with an advanced management program. "Our first students were 21 presidents of Catalan firms," Mr. Cavalle said. "We have continued aiming at top managers over the years." The IESE currently counts 3,000 general managers of Catalan firms among its alumni.

Main building on the Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Empresa campus.

ONE novelty of the IESE program is its bilingual English-Spanish MBA program, started in 1980. The full-time, 21-month program accepts students who are fluent in one of the two languages and requires them to do first language study and then course work in the other. At the end of the program, students are equipped to work in both languages.

Mr. Pons, director of the MBA program, says the IESE meets an urgent need in Spain for people with management skills. "In Spanish business there has been a huge gap in the weaponry that people were bringing to the profession," he said. Mr. Cavalle added that the IESE addresses a need that is at the root of Spain's economic problems.

"The reality of any country's economic problems lies in its people," he said. "What is truly important is that people learn to work, to work well, and to find satisfaction in their work. This is our mission statement."

The international perspective that led the IESE to venture into Eastern Europe is not new to the school. Its active alumni association consists of 13,000 people in 55 countries, and students from 31 countries are enrolled in the program this year. Since 1967, it has been creating business schools abroad, which has given it an international network of schools and tight links with local business, and faculty in Mexico, Argentina, Peru, Colombia, Portugal, Hong Kong and Nigeria.

IESE graduates, who pay tuition of $17,500 a year, are sought after on Spanish job markets. The average starting salary for last June's graduates was $54,000, and students received an average of three job offers each.

Infrastructure Is Priority in Creating Hub

Continued from page 9

train, the Spanish equivalent of France's *train à grande vitesse*.

Plans call for a high-speed rail link from Barcelona to the French border, but construction is proceeding considerably slower than desired. The reason is that the Madrid government, which controls all of the country's rail lines, does not regard the project with the same urgency as the Generalitat. Over the regional authorities' objections, the first high-speed line will run between Madrid and Seville, site of this year's world exposition.

"We have criticized the priority because, in an economic approach, the first train link had to be Madrid-Barcelona, then Barcelona to the French frontier," Mr. Alavedra said.

The quarrels with Madrid show how difficult it can be for a government to push through an agenda of this magnitude when it must work in concert with several other jurisdictions. The Generalitat must harmonize its projects with the central government and also the city authorities in Barcelona.

"It's complicated," the minister said. "We've built these systems at the same time we've gone from dictatorship to democracy, central control to autonomy and ... protectionism to open markets."

Nevertheless, he said, "in Catalonia the result has been quite good. Sometimes in the media there is talk of disagreement, but there are lots of examples of cooperation."

The completion of the expensive and involved programs in Catalonia also requires cooperation with — meaning money from — private industry. The Generalitat has gotten that assistance, especially on a number of high technology projects.

Macià Alavedra i Moner

AMONG the highlights are a supercomputer at the Polytechnic University of Catalonia, the Institute of Applied Automobile Research, with a 60-kilometer (37-mile) test track south of Barcelona, the General Testing and Research Laboratory, National Microelectronics Center, Center for Industrial Applications of Lasers and the Catalan Energy Institute.

"We try to integrate industry [into the laboratory projects] because these are realized for the good of business," Mr. Alavedra explained.

An appealing example of cooperation among government, business and private citizens is the "campaign for the protection and improvement of the urban landscape," better known by the slogan *"Barcelona, posa't guapa,"* Catalan for "Barcelona, make yourself pretty."

"The architecture was beautiful" in the city, said Ramón Yaca, a spokesman for the municipal government, in explaining the rationale for the project, "but very deteriorated."

The program encourages residents to restore the charming but rundown façades of their buildings. Renovators are given tax writeoffs for the money they spend, Mr. Yaca said. "If the building is done especially well, the municipal government pays an additional 10 to 15 percent of the costs."

The city estimates that 10,000 structures will have been fixed up in the five years ending at the end of 1992. That includes 1 million square meters (about 11.7 million square feet) of facades. Most of those buildings are homes or apartments. For public structures, or those too big for individuals to tackle themselves, private businesses have been enlisted to finance the restoration work.

The infrastructure projects have done wonders for Catalonia's construction industry, which grew 18 percent in 1988 and 19 percent in 1989, the most recent year for which figures were available.

But what happens when all the buildings are restored, the roads are completed and the bullet trains are running?

"They're going to be hit very hard, actually," said Victor Galliano, an analyst of Spanish companies for the London brokerage Baring Securities. "Infrastructure spending is going to fall off a cliff."

Richard Davidson, an analyst at Morgan Stanley, also is concerned.

"There were so many projects going around before," he said. "There was plenty for everybody." After 1992, though, "competition for orders will hot up, they could face a bit of a squeeze."

Despite the gloomy forecasts for one of the region's biggest economic sectors, Mr. Alavedra remains upbeat. He said there will be many private construction projects after the Olympic Games, including the Busch Gardens entertainment park in southern Catalonia and a big property development on Diagonal Avenue, one of Barcelona's main thoroughfares.

Other challenges must be faced further down the road, he said, for instance, in communications: "A lot of things have been realized, but we need a lot more done in this field." The aim of such works, executed mainly by the national phone company, Telefónica, and of others, especially the high-speed train, is to better connect Catalonia with the rest of the continent.

"The future of Catalonia is in this geographic position," he said. "It's the nearest part of Spain to this growing Europe ... the part of Spain better able to communicate with the rest of Europe.

"More and more we have to be international. We have had a highly protected market, but things have changed. Now we have a market of 340 million."

CONRAD DE AENLLE is a Paris-based writer specializing in economic and financial topics.

Regional Economic Power Looks North

Continued from page 9

risks. Although remaining divided, trading is now split according to the underlying assets rather than the type of contract. Barcelona is responsible for fixed income, the bulk of business, and Madrid equities.

Everything would appear to be going Catalonia's way. But not all businesses are doing well. Last year a total of 490 companies in Catalonia went into temporary receivership, leaving debts of 133 billion pesetas, double the amount of 1990. And corporate profits are being squeezed.

At the same time, the pace of new direct foreign investment is slowing down. The sharpest falloff has been in Japanese investment, which the Generalitat, the autonomous Catalan government, has been courting vigorously.

Some 20,000 of the 28,000 Spaniards employed by Japanese companies are in Catalonia, alongside around 80 percent of Japan's total cash investment. Companies include Sony and Nissan. More jobs have been created in Spain by Japanese money than in any other country except Britain, according to the Japan External Trade Organization.

One reason for the slackening investment is that Spain's labor costs have risen substantially since it entered the European Community in 1986. U.S.-published figures now put Spain only marginally behind Britain, with production workers earning an average of $11.60 an hour compared with $12.46 in Britain.

Some of the slack has been taken up, however, by greater French and Italian investment in Catalonia.

Companies such as the car producer Seat, owned by Volkswagen, have successfully offset declining sales in the Spanish market by much greater exports. Seat, based in Barcelona, sold more cars in Germany last year than it did in Spain.

Because Catalonia is a linchpin of the Spanish economy, Jordi Pujol, the conservative president of the Generalitat since 1980, who is set to win a fourth term in March's regional elections, complains that the Socialist government in Madrid does not do enough to enhance its development.

Nothing incenses Catalan businessmen more than the decision to build the first high-speed train line between Madrid and Seville, the site of the Expo 92 world exhibition, rather than linking the Spanish capital to Barcelona and then joining up to France.

> Seat, based in Barcelona, sold more cars in Germany last year than in Spain.

"It was one of the stupidest decisions the government has ever taken," said Mr. Tusquets, who pointed out that there is a daily shuttle service between Madrid and Barcelona to cope with the heavy volume of passengers.

Seville, the capital of underdeveloped Andalusia, has little industrial or financial fabric, but it is the fiefdom of the ruling Socialists. Prime Minister Felipe González argues that the high-speed train will bring development to Andalusia, while Mr. Pujol asserts that leaving out Catalonia will choke off its development.

Miguel Roca, for the past 15 years the leader of Catalonia's ruling party, Convergència i Unió (CiU), in the national parliament, or Cortes, recently proposed a series of economic measures to strengthen Catalonia's role. They include lower tax rates, more generous fixed asset depreciation allowances and greater funding of research and development. With 18 seats in the Cortes, the CiU is Spain's third largest political party after the Socialists and the Popular Party.

"Solidarity helps to redistribute wealth," he said, referring to the vastly different levels of development of Spain's 17 regions and implicitly to accusations that Catalonia was only interested in furthering its own well-being. "But a policy which jeopardizes economic growth itself is not one that shows solidarity. It is stupidity."

The Generalitat has won a better deal from Madrid as part of a new system of financing Spain's quasi-federal state. Catalonia has long complained that it was contributing too much to the state's coffers and was not receiving enough.

The Generalitat, however, has reserved approval of the new system, pending the establishment of some kind of mechanism by June 30 that would enable Catalonia as well as other regions to be directly involved in collecting income tax and to receive up to 15 percent of the amount collected.

The Socialists, losing ground to the conservative opposition in cities and itself moving to the right, must call elections by October 1993. The CiU is a potential partner for a coalition government if the Socialists fail to win another absolute majority. Such considerations may well influence whether Madrid meets the Generalitat's demands.

WILLIAM CHISLETT is a Madrid-based journalist.

Barcelona.

Mediterranean. Olympic. Fountains. International. Gaudí. Avant-garde. Congresses. Architecture. Picasso. Fashion. Les Rambles. Cosmopolitan. Shopping. Pau Casals. La Sagrada Família. Beaches. Design. Liceu. Miró. Cuisine. Cathedral. Concerts. Night Life. Montjuïc. Cultural. Industrial. Ricard Bofill. Books. Theatre. Exhibitions. Tàpies. Sport. Harbour. Festivals. Catalan. Gothic. Montserrat Caballé. Trade Fairs. Tibidabo. Museums. Romanic. Güell Park. History.
All this, in Barcelona.

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Ajuntament de Barcelona

Innovative thinking from
HITACHI

International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
** WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1992

Multi-system Projection TV
HITACHI

MEDIA MARKETS

British Television Fears It May Be Losing Its Soul

By Suzanne Cassidy
New York Times Service

LONDON — The forced resignation of the executive chairman of Granada Television Ltd., whose hits included "Brideshead Revisited" and "The Jewel in the Crown," has stirred fears that quality programming will be sacrificed in the quest for short-term profits in Britain's increasingly competitive television industry.

Granada is one of Britain's most respected commercial television companies, and its critically acclaimed programs have proved popular in the United States as well as in Britain.

But recent changes in the economics of British television may push broadcasting companies to cut programming costs, a move that could depress sales of British programs overseas, especially in the United States, the largest market.

> The threat is that quality programming will be sacrificed in the quest for short-term profits.

The debate over profits versus programming is neither new nor confined to Granada; indeed, it lay at the heart of the controversy surrounding the British government's auction of the 16 commercial television franchises that comprise ITV, as the Independent Television network is known.

One leading broadcaster, Thames Television, lost its franchise in the October auction. Some other commercial television companies were forced to make such high bids that they are expected to seek cuts in ITV's central programming budget, to which they contribute. That budget, which accounts for 70 percent of all programming costs incurred by ITV and the stations, pays for programs shown nationally and simultaneously.

Granada Television kept its franchise for a relatively low bid. But its chief executive, David Plowright, still faced demands from the parent Granada Group PLC for increased profits that he thought would compromise the quality of programming.

Mr. Plowright, who was the head of programming when "Brideshead Revisited" and "The Jewel in the Crown" were produced, balked at these demands, so last week he was forced to resign. Mr. Plowright's ouster has already provoked protests.

On Friday, 70 writers, including Alan Bennett, John Cleese, Harold Pinter and Fay Weldon, said in a letter to The Guardian that Mr. Plowright's ouster posed "a serious threat" to Granada's "continued production of programs of quality and distinction."

ANOTHER LETTER, signed by nearly 50 directors and producers, including Derek Granger, the producer of "Brideshead Revisited," said the dismissal of Mr. Plowright marked "a sad, black day not just for Granada but for British television as a whole."

In a statement earlier in the week, Gerry Robinson, chief executive of Granada Group, said he and Mr. Plowright had been "unable to reach a working agreement for the future." Mr. Plowright, in the same statement, said more bluntly that there was a "fundamental disagreement" between him and Granada Group about "how to manage the change into the new broadcasting environment of the next decade."

Granada Television executives said Mr. Plowright feared that Granada's ability to provide quality programming would be endangered if budgets were slashed too quickly and too sharply.

Jonathan Clare, a spokesman for Granada Group, said that while Mr. Plowright was responsible only for the television company, Mr. Robinson had to "balance the conflicting interests" of the customers, employees and shareholders of the group. Its profit dropped 53 percent last year from 1990.

But too much of a focus on short-term profits could ultimately hurt the U.K. television industry. The commercial television companies have international sales of $150 million a year, while British Broadcasting Corp. sells at least $70 million in programs abroad.

David Murrell, head of the British media practice at KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock, the accounting and consulting firm, noted that overseas broadcasters preferred ambitious and well-

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Lloyd's Members Settle Over Big Losses

Reuters

LONDON — Members of Lloyd's of London, the world's biggest insurance market, announced Tuesday a truce in a historic suit over heavy losses with an out-of-court settlement worth £116 million ($212 million).

The deal, which considerably attenuates investors' losses, was concluded in talks over the past week. It effectively halted a suit by 985 Lloyd's members against the syndicate manager R.H.M. Outhwaite (Underwriting Agencies) Ltd. in the first High Court action against a British insurance syndicate.

A member who pledged £30,000 to the syndicate would receive about £135,000, said Peter Nutting, chairman of the members' action group that brought the suit. He had said before the case that such a commitment would have generated £150,000 in losses.

The investors who brought the complaint included a former prime minister, Edward Heath; the publisher George Weidenfeld and a former Wimbledon tennis champion, Virginia Wade. The late Robert Maxwell had also been among the plaintiffs.

Because there was no court ruling, the case does not set a precedent for other, similar suits on both sides of the Atlantic.

Lloyd's members, known as "names," take unlimited liability for their own trading when they pledge money to back risks. Many have been driven near bankruptcy amid rising claims for past insurance policies and an unprecedented string of catastrophes.

In the Outhwaite case, syndicate members claimed that they lost millions of pounds because of negligence and breach of duty by the firm and its underwriter, Richard Outhwaite, on reinsurance contracts in 1982.

The Outhwaite losses arose from reinsurance cover on decades-old policies against disease risks from asbestos. The court was told these losses had reached $456 million by the end of 1989.

About 80 members' agents, who advised names to join the ill-fated syndicate, were also charged in the suit with liability for the underwriter's actions. They denied liability.

Mr. Nutting said the defendants would meet the bulk of the settlement out of insurance they had to buy when Outhwaite wrote the 32 disputed reinsurance contracts.

"The Outhwaite 1982 Names Association is going to be paid £116 million as settlement of the case," Mr. Nutting said at a news conference. "No liability has been admitted by anybody, and this will be the end of it."

The end of the Outhwaite case offered a confused message to thousands of other Lloyd's backers who have filed or are considering filing litigation over insurance losses.

Lloyd's members said questions on liability and agents' duties toward names had been swept aside in an old-style gentlemen's agreement over money.

The settlement would pay about £61 million in compensation for cash calls paid to date by the names, £34 million for the risk of anticipated future losses, £19 million in interest and £2 million toward legal expenses.

"Outhwaite is pleased and relieved this matter is drawing to a close," said Anthony Haynes, a member who was speaking for the syndicate manager.

The agreement in the case, which started in October, is subject to ratification by both sides.

Poorer Members Stand to Benefit From EC Budget

By Charles Goldsmith
International Herald Tribune

STRASBOURG, France — The EC Commission, seeking to fund the Maastricht treaty's sweeping commitments, proposed on Tuesday a five-year spending plan to bolster the European Community's poorest regions, boost the competitiveness of EC industries and give the Community new clout on the international stage.

The budget for 1993-1997, to be presented Wednesday to the European Parliament, would also alter the Community's revenue-raising apparatus so as to force wealthy countries to pay a greater share.

The share of the EC budget raised through value-added tax would diminish from 60 percent to well below 50 percent, a shift that will favor poorer countries, where consumers spend a greater share of their incomes. At the same time, the portion of the EC budget linked to a country's economic strength might nearly double from its current 20 percent. Under the plan, Italy and the Netherlands are expected to join Germany, Britain and France as major net contributors to the EC budget.

"Maastricht took three essential decisions — a closer foreign policy, increased competitiveness and helping the poorest countries. This budget plan funds those commitments," a commission official said, referring to the agreement reached at the EC summit meeting in December in the Dutch city of Maastricht.

Under the plan, the spending ceiling for the Community would increase from 66 billion European currency units ($85.9 billion) this year to about 86 billion Ecus in 1997, sources said, which would mean a boost from the current 1.2 percent of the EC's gross national product to 1.37 percent.

The budget must be approved by member states. The talks are expected to be tough, pitting rich countries against the Community's four poorest — Spain, Portugal, Greece and Ireland.

On the spending side, the biggest increase would be in "structural" funds designed to help the Community's poorest countries, which would progressively increase from the current 18 billion Ecus to about 29 billion Ecus in 1997.

Another 2.5 billion Ecus a year would go into a new "cohesion" fund for environment and infrastructure in the four poorest states.

Financing estimated by one source close to the talks at 3 billion Ecus was earmarked to increase the competitiveness of EC industries. The funding will stress market-oriented projects rather than long-term research.

The Commission also proposed more funds for external aid, so it can respond quickly to requests for technical assistance, emergency food and balance-of-payment support from countries in Eastern Europe, Yugoslavia and the Middle East. One source estimated the budget request at 3.5 billion Ecus.

Private Crusade of Russia's Oil Generals

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

RADUZHNY, Russia — Few towns in the world are wealthier than this one, if wealth is measured in oil coming out of the ground. But instead of fine homes and shops, downtown Raduzhny is block after block of eight-story, concrete slab apartment buildings, giving the impression of a huge, rundown housing project.

The town's leading citizen, Anatoly Sivak, lives in one of these buildings. Because he is director general of the oil company that runs this Siberian community, his apartment is less cramped than most and he has three telephones to connect him to his many lieutenants. They are a necessity for his company, which pumps 160,000 barrels a day from the swamps and fields around Raduzhny, a level that matches that of all of Ecuador.

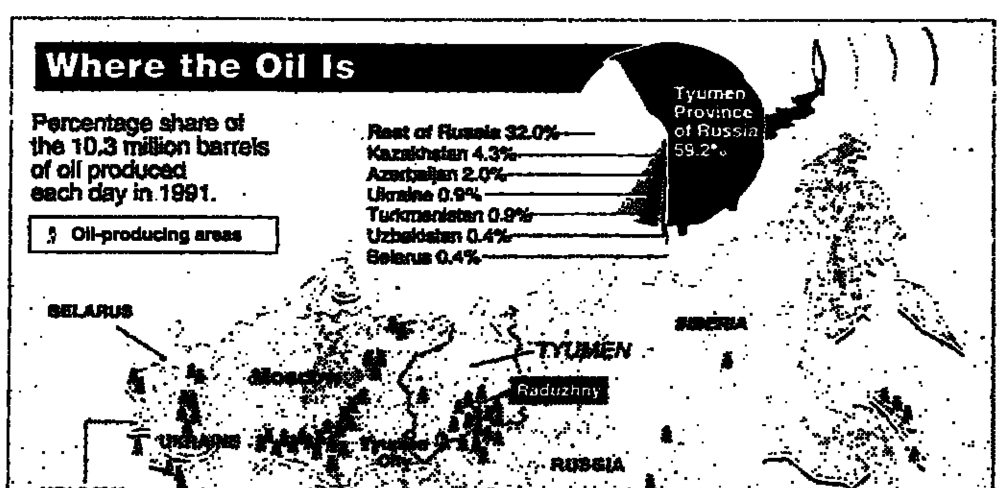
Big U.S. oil companies are reluctant to invest in Russia. Page 17.

But little of the wealth stays in this town, 1,000 miles east of Moscow, and Mr. Sivak is maneuvering to change that.

More precisely, Mr. Sivak is trying to convert Varegan Oil & Gas Co. from a state enterprise to a private one, with himself as chief executive, giving the orders and no longer having to take them.

"I belong to the category of executive that is trying, at every opportunity, to transform Soviet companies into commercial organizations similar to those in the West," said Mr. Sivak.

He has a chance of succeeding. With the collapse of the Soviet bureaucracy that controlled the oil industry, the fields that make Russia the world's biggest oil producer are up for grabs. No one is trying to move into the vacuum more quickly than Mr. Sivak and the heads of other companies, mostly in Russia, that pump the oil.



The New York Times

Without laws to authorize their actions or a plan to guide them, these managers are finding ways to take control of the oil under their jurisdiction and of the drilling rigs, pumps and machinery assigned to their companies — in effect appropriating from the state the resources to create a Russian version of Exxon or Mobil Oil. But they are not without opposition.

"A game has been going on without rules, and in this game without rules, each layer of society is trying to seize a better share for itself," said Dmitri V. Vasilyev, deputy chairman of the recently created Privatization Committee in the government of President Boris N. Yeltsin. "The directors of oil companies, for example, falsely convince themselves that they are the owners rather than the managers designated by the state. The government is the owner."

Although Mr. Yeltsin sometimes sides with the oil generals, as they are called, the people in his new ministries struggle to keep the oil under government control. As Mr. Sivak said: "The old Soviet bureaucracy was less difficult to deal with than the new bureaucrats."

If the new bureaucrats win, the Yeltsin government would be more likely to extend for a year or two the rules that require the companies to sell most of their oil to the state at artificially low prices, currently the equivalent of 80 cents a barrel. It is a practice that gives the

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OPEC Seen Near a Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — OPEC marketing officials and economists have narrowed the gap between various demand projections and are likely to recommend a production ceiling for the second quarter of 1992 of around 22.8 million barrels a day, OPEC delegates said Tuesday.

The figure is a little higher than the 22.5 million barrels a day favored by some ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But it reflects a slightly more pessimistic view than that taken by those officials in November, when OPEC projected demand for its oil at about 23 million barrels for the April-June quarter.

Oil prices ost ground. North Sea Brent blend fell 37 cents, to $18.42 a barr l in London, while West Texas intermediate dropped 48 cents a ba el in New York, to $19.30. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Feb. 11

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.798	3.2285	1.1257	0.3303	0.1496 *	—	5.466 *	1.257	1.41 *	1.513	1.786 *
Brussels	32.55	59.855	20.595	6.0425	2.735 *	18.296	—	23.88	25.71	27.58	32.600 *
Frankfurt	1.5895	2.867	—	0.2935	0.1328 *	0.8884	4.856 *	1.1171	1.25 *	1.3458	1.590 *
London (a)	1.8055	—	2.8687	9.7637	2,157.50	3.2278	60.145	2.5675	228.875	2.3323	180.46
Madrid	100.129	180.493	63.014	18.491	8.369 *	55.979	3.0597	70.315	78.891 *	84.769	—
Milan	1,196.70	2,158.85	752.99	220.95	—	668.90	36.542	840.72	9.426	1,012.80	11.95
New York (b)	—	1.7990 a	1.5956	5.425	1,200.00	1.7958	32.855	1.427	127.48	1.1818	100.85
Paris	5.417	9.773	3.4079	—	0.4527 *	3.0276	[illegible]	3.8055	4.2635 *	4.583	5.4085 *
Tokyo						Closed					
Toronto	1.182	2.1269	0.7413	0.2175	0.985 *	0.6585	3.614 *	0.8385	0.9283 *	—	1.185 *
Zurich	1.4095	2.5672	0.8950	0.2625	0.1185 *	0.7955	4.3407 *	—	1.1195 *	1.202	1.4174 *
1 ECU	1.2851	0.7121	2.042	6.9538	1,537.40	2.2987	42.0549	1.83	163.705	1.518	128.676
1 SDR	1.4011	0.7782	2.227	7.5897	1,676.53	2.5061	45.8083	1.9923	N.Q.	1.4634	140.289

Closings in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argentine peso	1.80	Greek drac.	183.75	Mex. peso	3061.01	S. Kor. won	764.30
Austral. $	1.3388	Hong Kong $	7.7485	N. Zealand $	1.8498	S. Afr. rand	2.7805
Austr. schil.	11.18	Indian rupee	25.907	Norw. krone	6.226	Swed. krona	5.78
Brazil cruz.	1348.30	Indo. rupiah	2002.00	Phil. peso	25.65	Taiwan $	24.76
Chinese yuan*	5.448	Irish £	0.5964	Port. escudo	136.80	Thai baht	25.31
Danish krone	6.1635	Israeli shek.	2.298	Russian ruble*	150.0	Turkish lira	5432.01
Egypt. pound	3.33	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2895	Saudi riyal	3.7495	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	4.332	Malay. ring.	2.612	Sing. $	1.628	Venez. boliv.	64.27

• Official rate. • Tourist rate (commercial rate: 1.6989.)

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7956	1.7860	1.7770	Canadian dollar	1.1840	1.1872	1.1900
Deutsche mark	1.5958	1.6035	1.6107	Japanese yen	127.03	127.18	127.28
Swiss franc	1.4282	1.4303	1.4342				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiano (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Feb. 11

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	3⅞-4	9½-9⅝	7 13/16-7 15/16	10 7/16-10 9/16	9⅞-10⅛	5⅜-5½	10¼-10⅜	6 1/16
2 months	3⅞-4	9½-9⅝	7 11/16-7 13/16	10 7/16-10 9/16	9⅞-10⅛	5 3/16-5 5/16	10 3/16-10 5/16	6 1/16
3 months	3⅞-4	9½-9⅝	7 11/16-7 13/16	10¼-10⅜	9⅞-10⅛	5⅛-5¼	10 3/16-10 5/16	6 1/16
6 months	3 15/16-4 1/16	9 7/16-9 9/16	7 9/16-7 11/16	10⅛-10¼	9¾-10	4 15/16-5 1/16	10⅛-10¼	6⅛
1 year	4¼-4⅜	9¼-9⅜	7 5/16-7 7/16	10 5/16-10 7/16	9 11/16-9 15/16	4 13/16-4 15/16	9 15/16-10 1/16	6 1/16

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Feb. 11

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	3½	3½
Prime rate	6½	6½
Federal funds	3¾	3 15/16
Com paper 90-179 days	3.87	3⅞
3-month Treasury bills	3.72	3.72
6-month Treasury bills	3.82	3.79
1-year Treasury bills	3.92	3.88
30-year Treasury bond	7.79	7.79
2-month CD's	3.55	3.55
3-month CD's	3.55	3.55
Japan		
Discount rate	4½	4½
Call money	Clsd	5 21/32
2-month interbank	—	5 5/16
3-month interbank	—	5¼
Germany		
Discount rate	8.00	8.00
Lombard rate	9¾	9¾
Call money	9.65	9.65
1-month interbank	9.60	9.60
3-month interbank	9.55	9.55
6-month interbank	9.55	9.55
Britain		
Bank base rate	10½	10½
Call money	10⅝	10½
3-month interbank	10¾	10½
6-month interbank	10¼	10⅝
France		
Intervention rate	9⅝	9⅝
Call money	10.00	9 15/16
1-month interbank	10.00	9 15/16
3-month interbank	10.00	9 15/16
6-month interbank	9⅞	9⅞

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Feb. 11

1 month	3 15/16 - 4 1/16
2 months	3 15/16 - 4 1/16
3 months	3 15/16 - 4 1/16
6 months	3 15/16 - 4 1/16
1 year	4¼ - 4⅜

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Feb. 11

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 3.96
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 3.912

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Feb. 11

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	355.55	355.45	+ 0.30
Luxembourg	355.45	—	Unch.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	357.76	357.14	+ 0.21
Zurich	354.75	356.25	+ 1.50
London	355.25	356.80	+ 1.35
New York	—	356.85	+ 0.30

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Swiss, Dutch Insurers Jockeying Over BBL

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The stock of Banque Bruxelles Lambert SA rose sharply on Tuesday on speculation about a takeover bid, as two foreign insurers jockeyed for more influence in Belgium's second-largest bank.

BBL's chairman, Jacques Thierry, said the bank was discussing closer cooperation with Internationale Nederlanden Groep. But he also said BBL had been holding similar talks with the insurer Groupe Royale Belge SA and the Belgian unit of Switzerland's Winterthur Versicherung.

Internationale Nederlanden, an insurance and banking group, holds an indirect stake of 5.86 percent in BBL, and Winterthur wants to double its BBL stake to around 10 percent.

"Now it is up to BBL's board to choose which of the offers is the best," Mr. Thierry said. The bank was committed to developing in the insurance field, he added.

Share dealers said the interest revived speculation that BBL was ripe for a takeover bid, even though a spokesman for ING in Amsterdam denied such a bid was imminent.

BBL's stock gained 100 francs, or 3 percent, to 3,300 Belgian francs ($101.60) a share. The stock has been rising since late December.

At their annual meeting Tuesday, BBL shareholders put in tougher defenses against potential hostile bids. They approved a plan that would enable the bank to buy up to 10 percent of its own capital in case of "serious and imminent harm" to the company.

Also Tuesday, Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA, the holding company that is BBL's main shareholder with an 11.53 percent stake, took a firmer grip by doubling the number of its representatives on the bank's board, to four.

"Winterthur and Royale Belge are clearly in partnership and ING is the odd man out," said Luk Van Hecke, analyst at the Antwerp brokerage Delen & Co. "Either ING makes a bid or the others will have to buy out ING."

One dealer said there was speculation in the market that a bid would be made at between 3,600 and 4,000 francs a share.

■ **Générale to Cut Costs**

Belgium's biggest holding company, Société Générale de Belgique SA, said Tuesday it would cut annual operating costs to 650 million francs by the end of 1993 through layoffs. That is less than half of the 1.47 billion francs spent in 1990.

EC's Anti-Tobacco Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

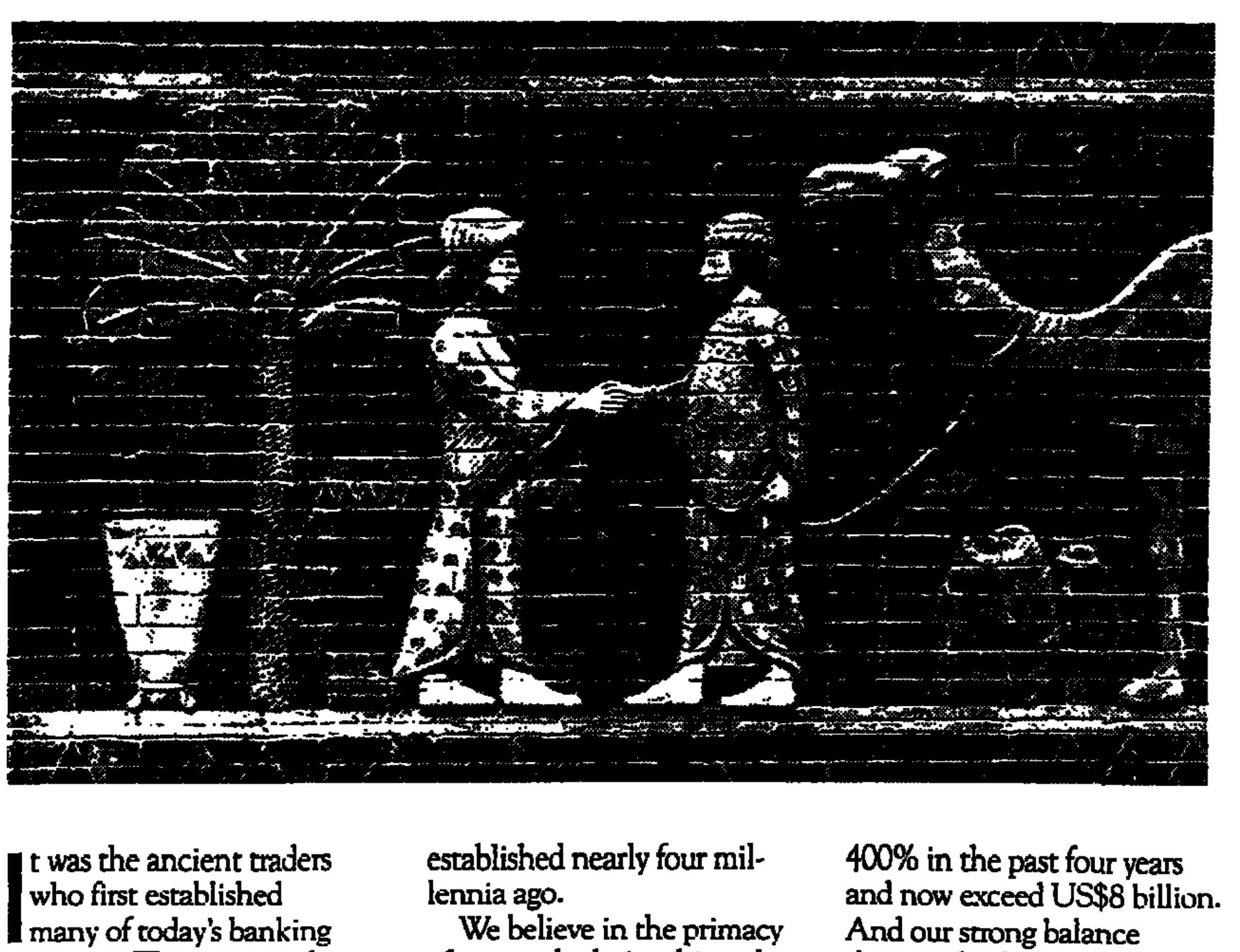
STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament voted narrowly Tuesday in support of a tobacco advertising ban in the European Community, dealing a fresh blow to tobacco companies that are fighting to kill the plan at birth.

The proposed ban would end tobacco advertisements in glossy magazines, newspapers and billboards, and banish tobacco brand names from the world of sport and sponsorship.

The vote was 150 in favor, 123 against and 12 abstentions. Tobacco companies had lobbied parliamentarians heavily in a bid to scuttle or stall the vote, which clears the way for a formal decision by EC health ministers. They are to meet May 15 in Brussels.

The governments of Germany, the Netherlands, Greece, Denmark and Britain have been blocking the proposal. But Community officials say only two countries would have to change their minds for the ban to be approved on a weighted majority vote, and there are signs this may happen in Denmark and Britain. *(Reuters, AFP)*

OUR PHILOSOPHY OF BANKING GOES BACK 4,000 YEARS.



It was the ancient traders who first established many of today's banking practices. They accepted funds for safekeeping. Bartered goods for services. And extended credit. It was a business based on trust, and a handshake contract was binding.

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Though cuneiform tablets have given way to modern computers, the timeless qualities of safety, service and personal integrity will always be at the heart of our bank.

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MARKET DIARY

Dow Follows Bonds Down and Back Up

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Blue-chip U.S. stocks closed higher Tuesday after dropping briefly when slack demand at the first leg of the Treasury's quarterly refunding pushed bond yields higher.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 6.49 to 3,251.57, after being down about 8 points after the auction results were released. The rise was led by Walt Disney, United Technologies and Goodyear Tire & Rubber.

Share prices continue to fluctuate between reflecting pessimism about the U.S. economy and renewed hopes that this will prompt the Federal Reserve to lower interest rates further, traders said.

But advancing stocks continue to outpace decliners on the New York Stock Exchange by only a narrow margin, indicating "the rally's showing signs of maturity," said John Blair, head of equity trading at County NatWest Securities.

New York Stock Exchange volume was active Tuesday, with about 200.7 million shares. Advancers led decliners by a 5-to-4 margin among common stocks listed on the Big Board.

But Standard & Poor's 500 index dipped 0.01 to 413.76, and the Nasdaq composite index lost 0.76 to 633.37.

The auction of $15 billion in 3-year notes was the Treasury's biggest note sale ever. Bond prices crumbled under the debt load, before recovering when the Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, said the Fed continued to consider whether further easing of credit is warranted.

The Treasury's 30-year bond ended at 102 14/32, off 1/32 on the day, to yield 7.79 percent.

Disney set a 52-week high of 146⅜ after its Euro Disney unit in France settled financial disputes with several contractors.

United Technologies rose ⅞ to 51⅜ after the company terminated its rights purchase plan. Separately, its Pratt & Whitney unit announced layoffs.

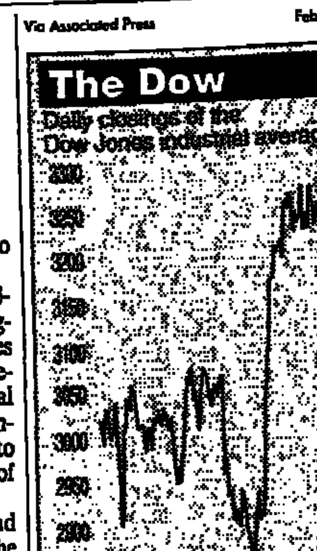
IBM gained ⅝ to 90⅜ on news that certain mainframe computers would be available months ahead of schedule.

Boeing fell again, closing down 1 at 47, on concern about the impact of reduced capital spending by UAL Corp.'s United Airlines.

Philip Morris slid ⅝ to 74⅛ after a Merrill Lynch analyst reduced his long-term earnings growth forecast, on concern about slowdowns in the domestic food and international tobacco businesses.

N.Y. Stocks

Via Associated Press Feb. 11



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Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3246.20	3277.28	3222.50	3251.57	+ 6.49
Trans	1389.95	1404.33	1380.42	1390.32	+ 1.49
Util	207.44	209.25	206.62	208.69	+ 1.25
Comp	1166.88	1178.20	1159.03	1169.01	+ 2.64

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	493.12	490.18	492.03	—0.48
Transp.	344.41	342.19	343.86	—0.07
Utilities	145.32	144.12	145.32	+1.17
Finance	34.35	34.15	34.21	—0.05
SP 500	414.38	412.24	413.76	—0.01
SP 100	385.89	383.49	384.88	Unch.

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	229.15	228.48	228.94	+0.01
Industrials	287.39	286.44	287.01	—0.19
Transp.	204.57	203.82	204.09	—0.05
Utilities	97.29	96.78	97.29	+0.52
Finance	174.39	173.99	174.04	—0.15

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	635.21	631.72	633.37	—0.76
Industrials	731.07	724.40	727.92	—1.47
Finance	608.36	605.74	607.97	+1.99
Insurance	627.12	623.57	624.41	—0.48
Utilities	648.76	643.61	645.84	—1.61
Banks	386.21	383.56	384.42	+0.11
Transp.	610.36	605.10	606.97	—2.45

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
415.46	414.14	415.46	+0.32

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	99.25	—0.20
10 Utilities	100.04	—0.31
10 Industrials	98.46	—0.09

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Unisys	41411	9⅞	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅜
Maxus	36751	8⅛	7¼	8	— ½
ChmBnk	30586	33¼	31½	31⅝	—1
Boeing	28544	47⅞	46⅞	47	— ¾
PhilMr	27539	75⅝	73⅝	74⅛	— ⅝
Citicorp	26203	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Cornin s	25542	30⅛	28¾	29⅝	—1⅜
Glaxo s	24400	30½	29¾	29⅞	— ⅜
NtSemi	23312	10	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
AmExp	21326	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	+ ¼
Chryslr	19539	16⅜	15⅜	15½	— ⅜
RJR Nab	19424	10¾	10½	10⅝	
PepsiC	19157	32½	31⅝	32⅜	+ ½
WstgEl	17113	19⅝	18⅝	19½	+ ⅝
FordM	16106	34¾	34	34⅝	+ ⅝

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
GoVide	30087	5⅞	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
WangB	15936	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ¼
US Bio s	12110	17⅛	15⅞	17	+1¼
Amdhl	7229	19⅛	18⅛	18¼	— ⅞
FruitL	5667	34⅞	32⅞	34⅞	+2
Alza s	4098	45⅝	43¼	43⅝	—1⅞
GreyLn n	3319	10½	9⅞	10⅜	+1½
GoVd wt	3022	2⅝	1⅜	2⅝	+ ⅞
NY Tim	2825	28⅝	27⅝	28	
DRCA	2644	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	— ⅛
Hasbro	2571	41⅞	41⅜	41¾	+ ¼
EchoBy	2511	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
SierHS	2389	25¼	23¾	24½	—1½
ICH	2216	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ½
CalEng	2208	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ½

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	928	1062
Declined	774	658
Unchanged	502	489
Total Issues	2204	2209
New Highs	117	106
New Lows	9	12

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	308	330
Declined	290	275
Unchanged	247	240
Total Issues	845	845
New Highs	48	48
New Lows	7	6

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,115	1,102
Declined	1,123	1,093
Unchanged	1,969	2,010
Total Issues	4,207	4,205

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	200,110,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	234,665,510
Amex 4 p.m. volume	19,849,505
Amex prev. cons. close	21,511,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	214,327,800
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	191,595,000

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
Feb. 10	980,238	777,119	42,276
Feb. 7	1,013,801	1,189,067	123,363
Feb. 6	873,705	1,032,323	134,419
Feb. 5	1,080,785	1,043,188	82,345
Feb. 4	1,001,072	1,183,417	240,093

*Included in the sales figures.

S&P 100 Index Options

Feb. 11

Strike Price	Calls-Last Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Puts-Last Feb	Mar	Apr	May
330	—	—	—	—	1/16	⅛	7⅛	—
335	—	—	—	—	1/16	⅛	—	—
340	—	45⅝	47⅛	—	1/16	⅜	1½	—
345	—	—	—	—	1/16	⅜	1⅛	—
350	36	36⅛	—	—	⅛	1⅛	2⅛	—
355	—	—	32½	—	⅛	1⅜	2⅝	—
360	25⅝	—	—	—	3/16	1⅝	3½	—
365	21½	—	—	—	½	2⅜	4½	—
370	16½	—	21⅛	—	⅝	3⅛	5⅛	—
375	11½	14	17⅛	—	1⅛	4⅛	6½	—
380	7½	11	14⅜	—	2⅛	5⅝	8⅛	10½
385	4	8	10⅞	—	3⅝	7½	9⅝	—
390	1⅞	5⅛	7⅛	—	6⅝	10⅛	12½	—
395	⅝	3⅛	5⅛	—	10⅞	13⅜	16	—
400	⅛	2⅛	4⅛	—	—	17½	19½	—
405	1/16	1⅛	—	—	20⅛	22	—	—
410	1/16	⅝	1⅛	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 71,858; total open int. 373,857
Puts: total vol. 101,441; total open int. 507,829

	Dec 92	Dec 93	Dec 92	Dec 93
27½	—	—	1/16	—
30	8⅛	—	—	—
32½	—	—	—	1½
35	4⅛	—	⅝	2
37½	3⅛	4⅝	2	2⅜
40	—	—	3	—

Calls: total vol. 64; total open int. 32,108
Puts: total vol. 159; total open int. 122,579

Source: CBOE.

Greenspan View Sparks A Sharp Dollar Rally

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar ended sharply higher on Tuesday after the Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, declared he opposed depreciating the dollar "against the yen or any other currency" to stimulate the U.S. economy.

"He's rejecting the proposal to boost the yen," said Albert Soria of

Foreign Exchange

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki bank. Less than a month ago, the Federal Reserve and the Bank of Japan intervened in the market by selling dollars against yen.

The dollar finished at 1.5956 Deutsche marks, up from 1.5775 DM on Monday, and at 127.48 yen, up from 126.78.

The dollar quickly rose through the 127.15 yen level after Mr. Greenspan, in written comments to the Senate Banking Committee, said a weak dollar policy would be counterproductive for the economy.

David Gilmore of MCM CurrencyWatch said an important test would come overnight in Tokyo when the Bank of Japan would be faced with the decision of whether to try to halt the dollar's advance.

"If they fail to act, which I think will be the case, it will convince people they are not serious in calls for a stronger yen," he said.

"I would be relatively surprised to see them do anything," said Tom Hoge of the Bank of New York.

Mr. Soria said the Greenspan comments appeared aimed at "putting a floor to the dollar" to reassure Japanese and other foreign investors during this week's $36 billion Treasury note and bond auction. If the dollar breaks 128.20 yen, it will be headed for 132 "in no time," he predicted.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Greenspan repeated his view at a Texas conference that interest-rate cuts already made were adequate to stimulate the economy, but the Fed would ease again if necessary.

The Greenspan comments hit a market already nervous after a rumor-filled day. One rumor, later denied, was that the Swiss National Bank was prepared to let its currency fall.

The dollar rose to 1.4270 Swiss francs from 1.4107 on Monday, and to 5.4350 French francs from 5.3785. The pound fell to $1.7990 from $1.8188.

The Swiss rumors helped the dollar end mostly higher earlier in London. It closed at 1.5895 DM, up from 1.5720 DM on Monday,

Guinness Trial Collapses

Reuters

LONDON — The second in a series of fraud trials involving Guinness PLC collapsed Tuesday when the judge ruled that a defendant was under severe stress and might do "something irrevocable" if the trial continued.

The judge, Sir Denis Henry, said that in dropping the case against Roger Seelig, he would do the same with the co-defendant, Lord Spens. The two, both investment bankers, were charged with conspiracy, fraud and false accounting. The judge ordered the Serious Fraud Office to decide within a week whether they should be retried.

The trials arose from Guinness's £2.7 billion ($4.9 billion) takeover of the whisky maker Distillers PLC in 1986. *(Reuters, AFX)*

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Food

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
SUGAR (FOX) U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons						
Mar	173.60	174.00	179.00	174.00	179.00	179.40
May	174.60	175.00	179.60	175.00	179.20	180.00
Aug	181.00	182.00	183.80	183.00	183.60	184.40
Oct	182.00	183.00	N.T.	N.T.	185.80	186.60
Dec	181.00	183.00	N.T.	N.T.	186.00	187.00
Mar	179.60	181.00	N.T.	N.T.	185.00	186.00
Est. Sales 326.						
COCOA (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons						
Mar	687	688	688	672	669	670
May	716	717	718	705	700	701
Jul	743	744	746	734	727	728
Sep	767	768	769	758	751	752
Dec	800	802	801	793	785	786
Mar	830	831	831	822	815	817
May	849	850	851	842	835	836
Jul	866	849	870	860	854	855
Sep	885	887	879	878	870	872
Dec	908	912	905	905	894	897
Est. Sales 5,881.						
COFFEE (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons						
Mar	478	479	484	470	473	475
Est. Sales 761.						

WHITE SUGAR (Matif) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
Mar	260.00	260.00	258.50	n.q.	— 3.00
May	266.00	261.40	264.50	264.00	— 2.50
Aug	270.00	268.80	268.50	269.50	— 1.50
Oct	258.00	258.00	258.00	259.00	— 1.00
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	258.00	260.00	— 2.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	259.00	261.00	— 1.50

Est. sales 1,475. Prev. sales: 939. Open interest 13,574.

Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1243.00	1244.00	1250.50	1251.50
Forward	1268.00	1269.00	1275.50	1276.50
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1206.00	1207.00	1189.00	1191.00
Forward	1221.50	1222.00	1213.50	1214.50
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	280.00	281.50	277.50	278.50
Forward	290.00	291.50	289.00	290.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	7830.00	7840.00	7855.00	7865.00
Forward	7885.00	7890.00	7915.00	7920.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5715.00	5725.00	5640.00	5650.00
Forward	5734.00	5735.00	5673.00	5675.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1125.00	1126.00	1135.00	1136.00
Forward	1128.00	1129.00	1139.00	1140.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Mar	89.86	89.78	89.79	+0.02
Jun	90.17	90.10	90.11	+0.01
Sep	90.46	90.40	90.40	Unch.
Dec	90.65	90.58	90.60	Unch.
Mar	90.78	90.69	90.71	—0.02
Jun	90.79	90.74	90.74	Unch.
Sep	90.74	90.71	90.72	—0.01
Dec	90.74	90.70	90.70	—0.02
Mar	90.72	90.67	90.67	—0.01
Est. volume: 46,735. Open interest: 207,858.				
3-MONTH EURODOLLARS (LIFFE) $1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Mar	96.02	95.96	95.96	—0.07
Jun	95.87	95.81	95.82	—0.04
Sep	95.57	95.49	95.49	—0.06
Dec	94.98	94.90	94.83	—0.08
Mar	94.59	94.57	94.50	—0.08
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	93.99	—0.07
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	93.53	—0.04
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	92.94	—0.04
Est. volume: 1,131. Open interest: 41,328.				
3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Mar	90.48	90.44	90.45	—0.01
Jun	90.88	90.80	90.81	—0.04
Sep	91.29	91.22	91.23	—0.04
Dec	91.61	91.53	91.55	—0.04
Mar	91.96	91.89	91.89	—0.04
Jun	92.11	92.05	92.06	—0.04
Sep	92.25	92.20	92.20	—0.02
Dec	92.35	92.30	92.32	—0.03
Est. volume: 29,269. Open interest: 231,906.				
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct				
Mar	98-04	97-23	97-26	Unch.
Jun	98-12	98-02	98-02	—0-01
Est. volume: 26,251. Open interest: 59,900.				
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM 250,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Mar	88.31	88.12	88.21	+0.13
Jun	88.86	88.74	88.80	+0.12
Est. volume: 50,418. Open interest: 117,727.				

Industrials

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Feb	176.00	173.25	173.75	173.75	—2.50
Mar	174.00	171.50	172.00	172.00	—1.75
Apr	171.25	169.50	170.00	169.50	—1.50
May	168.75	167.75	168.00	167.75	—0.75
Jun	169.00	168.00	168.75	168.00	—1.00
Jul	170.00	169.75	170.00	170.00	—1.00
Aug	172.75	172.75	172.75	172.75	—0.25
Sep	174.75	174.00	174.75	174.75	Unch.
Oct	176.75	175.00	176.75	176.75	—0.25
Est. Sales 15,490. Prev. sales 14,675. Open interest 75,132					
BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
Mar	18.86	18.34	18.38	18.38	—0.41
Apr	18.72	18.24	18.28	18.28	—0.40
May	18.64	18.20	18.23	18.23	—0.40
Jun	18.52	18.19	18.19	18.18	—0.36
Jul	18.15	18.10	18.10	18.10	—0.40
Aug	18.28	18.28	18.28	18.03	—0.51
Sep	18.48	18.30	18.30	18.30	—0.45
Oct	18.35	18.35	18.35	18.40	—0.40
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	18.00	—0.80
Est. Sales 28,672. Prev. sales 24,654. Open interest 81,226					

Stock Indexes

FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point	High	Low	Close	Change
Mar	2570.0	2550.0	2552.0	—11.0
Jun	2595.0	2588.0	2587.0	—11.5
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	2619.5	—10.5

Est. volume: 950. Open interest: 8,610.

Sources: Reuters, Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Alliance Capital	Q	.60	2-27	2-20
Cincinnati Financial	Q	.76	4-15	3-20
Fst North Svgs Wis	Q	.20	3-13	2-28
Garan Inc	Q	.30	3-28	2-21
Harper Group	S	.15	3-16	2-14
Jefferson-Pilot Corp	Q	.34	6-5	5-15
Morrison Inc	Q	.18	4-30	4-10
Pitney Bowes Inc	Q	.39	3-12	2-26
PROPOSED STOCK SPLIT				
Pitney Bowes Inc — 2-for-1				
REDUCED				
Pitts & W Va Rail	-	.13	3-31	3-13
STOCK SPLIT				
Harper Group — 3-for-2				
Health Professionals — 2-for-1				
Jefferson-Pilot Corp — 3-for-2				
Morrison Inc — 3-for-2				
Respironics Inc — 2-for-1				
USUAL				
Advanta Corp	Q	.06	3-24	3-6
Alliance Cap Mgmt	Q	.60	2-27	2-20
Amev Securities	M	.08½	3-16	2-25
Arkla Inc	Q	.27	3-13	2-24
Arnold Indust	Q	.15	3-2	2-19
Avemco Corp	Q	.10	4-22	3-27
Baldor Electric	Q	.12	3-31	3-12
Baldwin Tech cl-A	Q	.003	3-31	3-13
Citizens Secur	Q	.02	2-28	2-14
Community Banks	Q	.17½	4-1	3-17
Copper Tire&Rub	Q	.07	3-31	3-9
Dana Corp	Q	.40	3-13	2-28
LSB Bancshares SC	Q	.15	3-13	2-28
Logicon Inc	Q	.06	4-7	3-13
Mattel Inc	Q	.05	4-2	3-13
Meredith Corp	Q	.16	3-13	2-28
Mid-South Insur	Q	.06	2-28	2-12
Olsten Corp	Q	.06	3-2	2-20
Orange Svgs Bk	Q	.04	3-31	2-16
Selective Insur	Q	.26	3-2	2-15
Standard Comml	Q	.13	6-15	6-5
Synalloy Corp	Q	.11	3-4	2-18
United Technologies	Q	.45	3-10	2-28
York Int'l Corp	Q	.01	3-26	3-6

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

Rates Edge Up at Treasury Note Sale

NEW YORK (IHT) — Uncertainty about the intentions of the Federal Reserve pushed borrowing costs for the Treasury slightly higher Tuesday, as it had to set an average interest rate of 5.54 percent to sell $15 billion of three-year notes in the first day of its quarterly refunding.

The yield was the lowest since the Treasury began issuing three-year notes in 1974, but before the auction the notes had traded on a when-issued basis as low as 5.43 percent. During the day, Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan reiterated at a bankers' conference his belief that enough money was already in the pipeline to stimulate a recovery, although the Fed would ease if further economic deterioration made it necessary.

Net Surges at Goodyear as Debt Falls

AKRON, Ohio (Reuters) — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. said Tuesday its earnings soared nearly tenfold in the fourth quarter, aided by a big reduction in debt, cost-cutting and lower raw material prices.

Earnings rose to $105.1 million, or $1.65 a share, from $11.6 million, or 20 cents a share, in the fourth quarter of 1990. Sales dropped to $2.78 billion from $2.81 billion. For 1991, earnings were $96.6 million, or $1.61 a share, compared with a loss of $38.3 million, or 66 cents a share, in 1990.

Goodyear said it slashed debt by about $1 billion to $2.6 billion at the end of 1991, through the sale of 12 million shares of stock, and plans to bring debt below $2 billion. Its shares rose 87½ cents to $61.25 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Drexel Sues 200 Former Executives

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Drexel Burnham Lambert sued more than 200 of its former top executives on Tuesday in an effort to recoup about $260 million in bonuses.

Rory Millson, a Drexel lawyer, said the suits targeted employees who worked for Drexel between June 1989 and February 1990, when its parent company filed for bankruptcy. In October, a Securities and Exchange Commission report criticized Drexel for raising top officers' pay even as it headed toward bankruptcy.

Michael Milken, former head of Drexel's junk bond department, was not named in the suits as he had left the firm before the specified time period. However, Drexel sued Mr. Milken last year seeking repayment of more than $1 billion in compensation. A settlement is expected soon.

U.S. Sales Fall and Inventories Rise

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — Sales of wholesale goods fell a seasonally adjusted 0.1 percent in December from November while inventories rose 1.3 percent, the government said Tuesday.

Sales by wholesalers were a seasonally adjusted $144.6 billion, compared with a revised $144.8 billion in November, the Commerce Department said. December sales were down 2.5 percent from December 1990.

Inventories rose to $196.5 billion in December, which was 0.9 percent higher than December 1990. *(UPI, Bloomberg)*

Dow Corning Replaces Top Executive

WASHINGTON (NYT) — In an effort to gain control over a business and public relations calamity, Dow Corning Corp., the leading U.S. maker of silicone gel breast implants, has replaced its chief executive.

Keith R. McKennon, a former executive vice president at Dow Chemical Co., which owns Dow Corning as a joint venture with Corning Corp., was named chief executive on Monday and will focus on problems with the implants. He replaces Lawrence A. Reed, who will serve under Mr. McKennon as chief operating officer, a new position.

For the Record

International Business Machines Corp. said it had speeded up the introduction of five new models of its important Enterprise System-9000 mainframe computer line by one to four months. *(AP)*

Phillips Petroleum Co. said it planned to raise capital by floating a 51 percent stake in its natural-gas liquids operation, GPM Gas Corp., which will be among the largest U.S. public companies to gather and process natural gas. *(AP)*

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Feb. 11

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	46.70	46.80
ACF Holding	33.80	32.70
Aegon	125	124.20
Ahold	82.40	80.90
Akzo	138.50	138.10
AMEV	54.50	57.10
A'Dam Rubber	3.55	3.55
Bols	47.30	47.50
Buhrmann Tett	43.90	43.90
Center Parcs	21.75	21.25
CSM	91.30	91.20
DAF	24.80	24.70
DSM	107	106.40
Elsevier	107	107.40
Fokker	29	28.80
Gist-Brocades	33.60	33.60
Heineken	172.60	172.20
Hoogovens	50.70	50.70
Hunter Douglas	68.50	68.80
IHC Caland	60	60.30
Inter Mueller	57	57.50
Int'l Nederland	51.10	51.70
KLM	39.20	37.90
KNP	43.80	43.90
Nedlloyd	59.50	59.20
Oce Grinten	68.70	68.30
Pakhoed	47	47
Philips	32.20	32.10
Robeco	98.20	97.50
Rodamco	54.50	54.60
Rolinco	98.60	98.30
Rorento	71.40	71.20
Royal Dutch	145.50	144.90
Unilever	185.70	184.20
Van Ommeren	43.60	43.50
VMF Stork	44.50	44.50
VNU	82	81.60
Wessanen	86.40	85.70
Wolters/Kluwer	67.60	67.60

CBS Trend Index : 121.90
Previous : 121.30

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Acec-UM	2340	2375
AG Fin	2075	2070
Arbed	3950	4000
Barco	1136	1106
Bekaert	10350	10375
Cockerill	162	162
Cobepa	4880	4910
Delhaize	8680	8730
Electrabel	4900	4870
GIB	1344	1348
GBL	3370	3325
Gevaert	6700	6700
Kredietbank	4650	4650
Petrofina	10600	10725
Royal Belge	4240	4230
Soc Gen Banque	6170	6210
Soc Gen Belgique	2095	2095
Sofina	11600	11575
Solvay	11925	11975
Tractebel	8040	8010
UCB	20300	20500
Powerfin	2510	2500

Current Stock Index : 5764.76
Previous : 5775.22

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	227.60	229.10
Allianz Hold	2275	2270
Altana	637	630.50
Asko	720	720
BASF	248.50	247
Bayer	302.70	305.60
Bay. Hypo bank	398.50	400
Bay Vereinsbk	414.50	419.70
BBC	679	675
BHF Bank	430	429.50
BMW	541.50	541
Commerzbank	260.20	260
Continental	234.10	235
Daimler Benz	738.80	740
Degussa	343.10	342
Dt Babcock	175.50	174.40
Deutsche Bank	701.70	701.20
Douglas	655	657.50
Dresdner Bank	361.50	361.50
Feldmuehle	502.50	501
Harpener	298.50	298.50
Henkel	580.50	577
Hochtief	1197	1200
Hoechst	253.80	252.10
Hoesch	[illegible]	268.90
Holzmann	1150	1169
Horten	184	184
IWKA	310.50	305.50
Kali Salz	151.50	148
Karstadt	637.50	630.20
Kaufhof	481	479.50
KHD	150.50	151.90
Kloeckner Werke	115.10	115.10
Krupp Stahl	134	133.50
Linde	761	756
Lufthansa	157.20	159.80
MAN	358.20	354.50
Mannesmann	272	271.90
Metallgesell	414.30	410.10
Muench Rueck	2395	2400
Nixdorf	122.50	122.50
PKI	N.A.	—
Porsche	610	615
Preussag	352.80	350.50
PWA	229	227
RWE	384.50	386.50
Rheinmetall	293	290
Schering	820	822
SEL	412	410
Siemens	664	662.80
Thyssen	222.10	219.50
Varta	302	301
Veba	363.70	363.80
VEW	214.10	214.50
Viag	367.20	368.50
Volkswagen	341	340
Wella	621.50	615

DAX Index : 1683.55
Previous : 1682.13
FAZ Index : 688.72
Previous : 686.53

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	72	72
Enso-Gutzeit	24.50	25
K.O.P.	17	17
Kymmene	81	88
Metra	66.50	66
Nokia	77	79
Pohjola	72	73
Repola	49	47.50
Stockmann	164	166

HEX Index : 896.00
Previous : 889.20

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	25.20	25.30
Cathay Pacific	11.20	11.40
Cavendish Int'l	3.85	3.90
Cheung Kong	21.30	21.70
China Light Pwr	27.60	27.90
Dairy Farm Int'l	10.30	10.50
Hang Lung Dev	9	9.15
Hang Seng Bank	37.25	37.75
Henderson Land	15.90	16.20
HK Air Eng.	18.10	18.40
HK China Gas	12.60	12.40
HK Electric	15.80	16
HK Land	10.30	10.40
HK Realty Trust	7.45	7.55
HSBC Holdings	38.25	39
HK Shang Htls	5.25	5.45
HK Telecomm	7.80	7.85
HK Ferry	5.65	5.65
Hutch Whampoa	16.30	16.60
Hysan Dev	9.05	9.20
Jardine Math.	43.75	44
Jardine Str Hld	20.60	20.80
Kowloon Motor	7.90	7.95
Mandarin Orient	5.85	6
Miramar Hotel	7	6.45
New World Dev	13.70	13.90
SHK Props	26.40	26.70
Stelux	4.60	4.70
Swire Pac A	25.80	25.60
Tai Cheung Prps	6.10	6.05
TVE	2.45	2.45
Wharf Hold	12.40	12.60
Wing On Int'l	6.65	6.75
Winsor Ind.	10.50	10.60
World Int'l	6.05	6.20

Hang Seng Index : 4674.52
Previous : 4731.54

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	9.10	9.10
Altech	100	100
Anglo Amer	138	129.75
Barlows	56.75	56.25
Blyvoor	5.50	5.50
Buffels	30	29
De Beers	94.75	94.75
Driefontein	43.25	42.75
Gencor	11.40	11.30
GFSA	79.50	79
Harmony	21.25	21
Highveld Steel	13.10	13.10
Kloof	32.50	32.25
Nedbank Grp	17.50	17.25
Randfontein	18.50	18.50
Rusplat	67.75	67.75
SA Brews	57.75	57.25
St Helena	21	21
Sasol	19.20	19.30
Welkom	18	18
Western Deep	128	126.50

Composite Stock Index : 3667
Previous : 3686

London

	Close	Prev.
Abbey Nat'l	2.93	2.92
Allied Lyons	6.29	6.19
Arjo Wiggins	2.57	2.61
Argyll Group	3.14	3.09
Ass Brit Foods	4.58	4.58
BAA	5.68	5.67
BAe	2.83	2.92
Bank Scotland	1.09	1.09
Barclays	3.90	3.80
Bass	5.16	5.08
BAT	6.48	6.60
BET	1.50	1.53
Blue Circle	2.53	2.53
BOC Group	6.49	6.43
Boots	4.47	4.43
BP	2.85	2.84
Brit Airways	2.49	2.26
Brit Gas	2.41	2.41
Brit Steel	0.74	0.74
Brit Telecom	3.31	3.32
BTR	4.17	4.15
Cable Wire	5.83	5.95
Cadbury Sch	4.51	4.49
Comm Union	4.43	4.54
Courtaulds	5.12	5.16
Enterprise Oil	4.28	4.29
Eurotunnel	4.33	4.50
Fisons	3.73	3.75
Forte	2.22	2.21
GEC	2.05	2.06
Gen'l Acc	4.23	4.27
Glaxo	8.20	8.26
Grand Met	9.28	9.29
GRE	1.20	1.26
Guinness	5.70	5.62
GUS A	14.43	14.20
Hanson	2	2.02
Hillsdown	1.60	1.60
ICI	12.69	12.56
Inchcape	4.27	4.27
Kingfisher	5.15	5.17
Ladbroke	2.14	2.10
Land Sec	4.64	4.57
Laporte	6.02	6.03
Lasmo	2.32	2.32
Legal Gen Grp	3.55	3.59
Lloyds Bank	3.96	3.95
Lonrho	1.21	1.19
Marks Sp	3.11	3.12
MB Caradon	2.62	2.58
MEPC	3.74	3.72
Midland Bk	2.33	2.34
Nat'l Power	2.20	2.20
NatWest	2.90	2.86
NthWst Water	3.62	3.63
Pearson	7.68	7.65
P & O	4.08	4.15
Pilkington	1.27	1.23
PowerGen	2.28	2.27
Prudential	2.27	2.29
Rank Org	6.82	6.75
Reckitt Col	6.60	6.60
Redland	4.62	4.64
Reed Int'l	5.32	5.33
Reuters	10.98	10.90
RMC Group	5.75	5.75
Rolls Royce	1.40	1.44
Rothmans	10.85	10.85
Royal Ins	2.18	2.28
Royal Scot	1.65	1.65
RTZ	5.26	5.22
Sainsbury	3.75	3.72
Scot Newcas	4.31	4.30
Scot Power	0.99	0.99
Sears Holds	1.02	1.01
Severn Trent	3.42	3.37
Shell	4.79	4.77
Smith Nephew	1.46	1.46
SmithKline B	9.35	9.57
Smith (WH)	4.49	4.50
Sun Alliance	2.48	2.78
Tarmac	1.20	1.18
Tate & Lyle	4.28	4.27
Tesco	2.48	2.46
Thorn EMI	8.18	8.33
Tomkins	4.37	4.38
Trafalgar Hse	1.43	1.44
TSB Group	1.26	1.25
Unilever	9.15	9.17
Utd Biscuits	3.96	3.96
Vodafone	3.53	3.53
War Loan 3½	37.88	37.81
Wellcome	11.15	11.25
Whitbread	4.48	4.46
Williams Hdgs	3.22	3.20
Willis Corroon	2.41	2.38

F.T. 30 Index : 1964.20
Previous : 1958.90
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2537.10
Previous : 2538.60

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
BBV	2880	2850
Bco Central Hisp.	3470	3500
Banco Santander	4620	4605
Banesto	3185	3165
CEPSA	2355	2368
Dragados	1930	1900
Endesa	3320	3185
Ercros	403	385
Iberdrola I	734	738
Tabacalera	6000	5930
Telefonica	1230	1220

S.E. General Index : 257.67
Previous : 256.14

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Alenia	2330	2390
Banca Comm	4080	4089
Bastogi	150	151
Benetton group	11970	11820
Ciga	1908	1902
CIR	1850	1844
Cred Ital	2198	2229
Enichem	1235	1245
Eridania	6530	6605
Ferfin	1754	1755
Ferfin Risp	1272	1282
Fiat SPA	4990	4980
Generali	30950	30800
IFI	13150	13050
Italcem	19700	19600
Italgas	3512	3510
Italmobiliare	68475	68970
Mediobanca	15550	15450
Montedison	1343	1334
Olivetti	2820	2760
Pirelli	1135	1148
RAS	22890	22615
Rinascente	6448	6410
Saipem	1665	1675
SIP	1454	1456
SME	3738	3680
Snia	1185	1188
Standa	30900	30840
Stet	2372	2370
Toro Assi Risp	23000	23100

MIB Index : 1048
Previous : 1061

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	24¼	24⅛
Bank Montreal	44	44
Bell Canada	40⅛	40⅞
Bombardier A	16⅛	15¾
Bombardier B	16⅛	15⅞
Cambior	8½	8⅛
Cascades	7	6⅞
Dominion Text A	8⅛	8⅛
Donohue	N.Q.	N.Q.
MacMillan Bl	19⅛	19⅛
Nat'l Bk Canada	12	12
Power Corp.	14⅛	14⅛
Provigo	9⅛	9⅛
Quebec Tel	18⅛	18⅛
Quebecor A	13	13
Quebecor B	13	N.Q.
Teleglobe	12⅛	12⅝
Videotron	17	16½

Industrials Index : 1758.41
Previous : 1746.60

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	726	726
Air Liquide	701	699
Alcatel Alsthom	586	585
Axa	904	911
Bancaire (Cie)	506	482
BIC	669	672
Bouygues	570	570
BSN-GD	1080	1080
Carrefour	2370	2386
C.C.F.	185	185
Cerus	109.90	108.40
Chargeurs	1094	1069
Ciments Franc	284	280.10
Club Med	475.20	475.30
Elf-Aquitaine	355	355.40
Gen. Eaux	2090	2180
Euro Disneyland	153.40	153.20
Hachette	151.80	154.50
Havas	442	443.90
Imetal	287.80	294.70
Lafarge Coppee	316	316
Legrand	3960	4010
Lyon. Eaux	477.30	477.10
Oreal (L')	734	736
L.V.M.H.	4395	4380
Matra	174.20	172.50
Merlin Gerin	506	510
Michelin B	158.80	160.40
Moulinex	165.70	167.50
Paribas	389	384.40
Pechiney Intl	178	176
Pernod-Ricard	1471	1470
Perrier	1530	1501
Peugeot	672	673
Printemps (Au)	886	891
Radiotechnique	534	540
Raff. St. Louis	1324	1317
Redoute (La)	5170	5200
Saint Gobain	482	492
Sanofi	1140	1132
S.E.B.	1872	1880
Ste Generale A	508	509
Suez	314	316.40
Thomson-CSF	157.10	159.20
Total	263.30	263
U.A.P.	530	535
Valeo	685	684

CAC 40 Index : 1844.06
Previous : 1863.55

Sao Paulo

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	115	124
Bradesco	43	42
Brahma	230	250
Paranapanema	21.50	17.70
Petrobras	6800	6850
Vale Rio Doce	135	118
Varig	281	279

Bovespa Index : 11281
Previous : 10824

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	301	305
Asea	318	314
Astra-A	557	555
Atlas Copco	278	274
Electrolux B	254	251
Ericsson	117	115
Esselte-A	125	120
Handelsbanken	85	86
Norsk Hydro	146.50	143.50
Procordia AF	184	191
Providentia	184	184
Sandvik A	375	371
SCA-A	110	110
S-E. Banken	50	49.50
Skandia F	137	138
Skanska	113	116
SKF	104	104
Stora	280	276
Trelleborg B	110	109
Volvo	383	380

Affaersvaerlden Index : 964.37
Previous : 957.81

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	4.11	4.05
BHP	13.52	13.32
Boral	3.28	3.25
Bougainville	0.60	0.60
Coles Myer	11.50	11.38
Comalco	3.85	3.80
CRA	12.98	12.84
CSR	4.78	4.68
Dunlop	5.34	5.32
Fosters Brew	1.93	1.91
Goodman Field	N.A.	1.46
ICI Australia	5.60	5.53
Magellan	2.15	2.15
MIM	2.53	2.45
Nat Aust Bank	7.42	7.54
News Corp	15.80	15.60
Nine Network	0.68	0.69
Pioneer Int'l	N.A.	2.99
Nmndy Poseidon	1.17	1.16
N Broken Hill	2.48	2.41
QCT Resources	1.26	1.25
Santos	2.79	2.73
TNT	1.72	1.66
Western Mining	4.81	4.62
Westpac Banking	4.28	4.23
Woodside	3.83	3.76

All Ordinaries Index : 1615.50
Previous : 1594.90

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	2.83	2.83
City Dev.	4.26	4.22
DBS	12	12
Fraser Neave	10	10
Genting	8.05	7.95
Golden Hope Pl	1.42	1.44
Haw Par	2.67	2.68
Hume Industries	3.96	3.90
Inchcape	5	5
Keppel	8.55	8.55
KL Kepong	2.63	2.65
Lum Chang	1.04	1.04
Malayan Banks	4.66	4.68
OCBC	8.95	8.95
OUB	4.82	4.84
OUE	8.45	8.60
Sembawang	8.55	8.55
Shangrila	5.95	5.80
Sime Darby	2.80	2.80
SIA	12.90	13
S'pore Land	5.60	5.65
S'pore Press	8.90	8.90
Sing Steamship	2.46	2.44
Straits Trading	2.76	2.78
UOB	6.70	6.70
UOL	1.71	1.72

Straits Times Ind. : 1523.92
Previous : 1526.42

Market Closed

The stock market in Tokyo was closed Tuesday for a holiday.

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	15½	15⅝
Agnico Eagle	5⅝	6
Air Canada	7⅞	7⅝
Alberta Energy	11⅞	11½
Am Barrick Res	33⅝	34
BCE	48⅛	48⅝
Bk Nova Scotia	22⅛	22⅛
BC Gas	17⅛	17⅝
BC Phone	22⅝	22⅝
BF Realty Hds	0.17	0.18
BP Canada	12⅛	12⅝
Bramalea	5⅛	5⅛
Brunswick	8⅛	8⅝
CAE	6⅛	6⅛
Campeau	0.40	0.45
CIBC	32⅝	33
Canadian Pacific	18	18⅝
Can Packers	17⅝	17⅛
Can Tire A	20⅛	20⅛
Canadian Turbo	3½	3.45
Cantor	27⅝	27½
Cara	5⅛	5⅝
CCL Ind B	8½	8⅝
Cineplex	3.35	3.15
Cominco	21⅝	21⅝
Conwest Expl A	9½	9⅛
Corona Int'l	6½	7
Denison Min B	0.12	0.12
Dickenson Min A	4.05	4
Dofasco	17⅛	17⅛
Dylex A	4.20	4.05
Echo Bay Mines	N.Q.	—
Equity Silver A	1.05	1.05
FCA Int'l	6⅛	6⅛
Fed Ind A	8⅛	7⅝
Fletcher Chall A	17	17
FPI	7	6⅞
GoldCorp	3.60	3½
Grafton Group	0.50	N.Q.
Gulf Cda Res	5½	5⅛
Hees Int'l	16⅛	16⅛
Hemlo Gld Mines	10⅛	10⅛
Hollinger	13⅛	13
Horsham	11⅝	11⅛
Hudson's Bay	29⅛	29⅛
Imasco	38⅛	38⅛
Inco	35⅛	36⅛
Interprov Pipe	27⅞	28
Jannock	17⅛	17⅛
Labatt	27⅛	27½
Loblaw Co	17	17
Mackenzie	7½	7⅛
Magna Int'l A	25½	25⅛
Maritime	21	21
Mark Res	5½	5½
MacLean Hunter	12	12
Molson A	34	34⅛
Noma Ind A	6½	6⅛
Noranda Inc	18⅛	18⅛
Noranda Forest	8½	8⅛
Norcen Energy	23⅛	23⅛
Nova Corp	8⅛	8⅛
Oshawa	19⅛	19½
Pagurin A	5	4.95
Placer Dome	12½	12⅛
Poco Petroleum	5⅛	5
PWA Corp	5⅛	5⅛
Quebec Sturgeon	0.22	0.25
Rayrock	5⅛	5½
Renaissance	12⅛	13
Rogers B	13½	13½
Rothmans	97	98
Royal Bank Can	25⅛	26
Royal TrustCo	8⅝	8⅝
Sceptre Res	1.55	1½
Scott's Hosp	16⅛	16⅞
Seagram	140⅛	140⅛
Sears Can	9½	9½
Shell Can	42⅛	43⅛
Sherritt Gordon	9⅛	8⅛
SHL Systemhse	15⅛	15⅛
Southam	19	18⅞
Spar Aerospace	17⅛	17⅛
Stelco A	N.Q.	—
Teck B	18⅛	18⅛
Thomson News	16⅛	17⅛
Toronto Domn	17⅛	17⅛
Torstar B	25	24⅛
Transalta Util	13⅛	13⅛
TransCda Pipe	17⅛	17⅛
Trilon Finl A	10⅛	10⅛
Trimac	8⅛	8⅛
Trizec A	10	10⅛
Unicorp Energy	0.65	0.65
Woodward's Ltd	1⅛	1.70

TSE 300 Index : 3597.90
Previous : 3588.50

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	416	438
Alusuisse	919	897
Leu Holdings	1700	1700
Brown Boveri	3430	3370
Ciba Geigy	3360	3330
CS Holding	2020	2010
Elektrow	2630	2610
Fischer	940	915
Interdiscount	2560	2530
Jelmoli	1305	1350
Landis Gyr	1075	1080
Moevenpick	3700	3700
Nestle	9340	9310
Oerlikon-B	305	295
Pargesa Hld	1110	1090
Roche Holding B	2808	2770
Safra Republic	73	72
Sandoz	2460	2460
Schindler	3920	3900
Sulzer	530	523
Surveillance	7640	7550
Swissair	695	693
SBC	301	298
Swiss Reinsur	558	557
Swiss Volksbank	990	990
Union Bank	3850	3820
Winterthur	3660	3600
Zurich Ins	2140	2140

SBS Index : 626.80
Previous : 622.70

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U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Feb. 11

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
4.37½	3.17	Mar	4.59	4.42½	4.39½	4.39½	—.20
4.52	2.80½	May	4.49½	4.53	4.28¾	4.28¾	—.20
4.28	2.79	Jul	4.24½	4.29½	4.04½	4.04½	—.20
4.29¾	2.92	Sep	4.28	4.32	4.08	4.08	—.20
4.38	3.29½	Dec		4.40	4.18	4.18	—.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 32,321					
Prev. Day Open Int. 80,483 up 3,591							

WHEAT (KCBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Mar	4.61½	4.45	4.38½	4.42¼	— .20½
May	4.50	4.54	4.27	4.32	— .17¾
Jul	4.26	4.30½	4.01	4.05¼	— .20¼
Sep	4.26½	4.31	4.03½	4.07	— .19½
Dec	4.36	4.40	4.11½	4.13	— .22¾
Est.Sales	Prv.Sales 8,092	Prev.Day 36,483	Open Int +1,083	Chg.	

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.77¼	2.28½	Mar	2.69½	2.70½	2.61	2.61¼	—.08¼
2.79½	2.34¼	May	2.76½	2.78¼	2.68¼	2.69	—.07¼
2.84½	2.39½	Jul	2.82	2.83¾	2.73¾	2.74¼	—.09½
2.78	2.34½	Sep		2.78½	2.69	2.69½	—.08
2.75	2.36½	Dec		2.74¾	2.66	2.67	—.07½
2.80	2.58¾	Mar	2.78½	2.79¾	2.72	2.73	—.06¾
2.83½	2.67¾	May	2.83	2.83½	2.76	2.77	—.06½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 65,071					
Prev. Day Open Int.308,761 up 10,481							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.66	5.38	Mar	5.77¼	5.78¼	5.65	5.66½	—.12¼
6.68	5.47	May	5.81½	5.84¾	5.71	5.73	—.10¾
6.48	5.62½	Jul	5.91½	5.93½	5.79	5.80¾	—.11¾
6.60	5.67½	Aug	5.95½	5.96½	5.82	5.83¾	—.13¼
6.28	5.57	Sep	5.99	5.99	5.82½	5.85	—.15
6.20¾	5.52	Nov	6.06½	6.09	5.90½	5.93½	—.14¼
6.22	5.58	Jan	6.15½	6.17	6.02	6.02	—.15
6.29	5.93	Mar	6.26	6.26	6.24	6.11	—.15
6.27	6.27	May	6.16	6.16	6.16	6.16½	—.17
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 42,402					
Prev. Day Open Int.116,811 up 1,923							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
197.00	163.50	Mar	176.90	177.40	173.70	173.90	—3.40
194.00	164.50	May	178.30	178.90	175.30	175.70	—3.00
196.00	166.00	Jul	180.10	180.90	177.30	177.40	—3.20
188.50	170.90	Aug	181.00	181.60	178.50	178.40	—3.20
186.00	171.30	Sep	182.00	182.60	179.60	179.40	—2.90
198.00	182.30	Oct	196.00	196.50	193.00	193.00	—3.50
200.50	183.50	Dec	197.50	199.00	194.00	194.50	—3.70
201.00	198.40	Mar				196.00	—3.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,267					
Prev. Day Open Int. 56,480 up 629							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
24.18	18.60	Mar	18.87	19.06	18.69	18.72	—.25
23.90	18.93	May		19.38	19.01	19.04	—.17
24.30	19.25	Jul	19.48	19.65	19.32	19.36	—.17
22.30	19.42	Aug	19.65	19.82	19.48	19.53	—.17
22.30	19.57	Sep	19.80	19.98	19.65	19.69	—.18
22.30	19.66	Oct	20.00	20.00	19.94	19.78	—.19
22.60	19.93	Dec	20.30	20.35	20.05	20.08	—.29
20.90	20.05	Jan	20.45	20.45	20.30	20.21	—.24
20.80	20.50	Mar	20.67	20.67	20.55	20.50	—.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 15,166					
Prev. Day Open Int. 73,465 off 262							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
78.92	68.90	Feb	79.20	79.47	78.77	78.95	+.13
78.72	70.45	Apr	78.65	79.17	77.60	77.80	—.82
75.15	67.40	Jun	73.70	73.97	72.78	72.82	—.78
72.60	65.90	Aug	69.85	70.10	69.02	69.12	—.60
72.00	66.25	Oct	70.15	70.40	69.80	69.95	—.10
71.60	67.20	Dec	70.80	71.10	70.82	70.15	—.45
70.32	68.65	Feb	70.70	70.75	69.50	69.50	—.55
Est. Sales 27,276		Prev. Sales 22,366					
Prev. Day Open Int. 95,949 off 1,348							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
87.10	74.00	Mar	80.25	81.25	79.90	80.25	+.13
87.00	73.25	Apr	78.32	79.40	78.15	78.17	
86.50	72.65	May	77.25	78.80	76.60	76.75	+.18
83.00	72.45	Aug	76.85	77.55	76.00	76.05	—.22
82.20	72.15	Sep	76.50	76.90	75.75	75.90	+.13
79.50	72.30	Oct	76.35	76.50	75.50	75.55	
83.00	73.50	Nov	76.52	76.52	76.15	76.00	+.23
Est. Sales 4,335		Prev. Sales 1,807					
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,280 off 84							
HOGS (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
48.25	38.82	Feb	42.20	42.30	41.25	41.55	—.82
46.62	37.25	Apr	42.77	42.85	41.70	41.80	—.67
50.60	42.37	Jun	46.82	46.90	46.00	46.05	—.77
48.20	43.05	Jul	47.50	47.50	46.52	46.62	—.78
46.85	41.80	Aug	45.40	45.57	44.80	45.02	—.45
42.25	39.20	Oct	42.15	42.22	41.75	42.00	—.25
45.15	41.10	Dec	44.70	44.80	44.35	44.47	—.28
47.25	43.40	Feb	45.45	45.45	45.00	45.25	—.22
Est. Sales 8,606		Prev. Sales 8,447					
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,806 up 414							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
63.00	32.00	Feb	38.00	38.30	36.02	36.15	—1.87
61.00	33.00	Mar	38.25	38.45	36.37	36.37	—2.00
58.20	34.17	May	39.58	39.75	37.60	37.60	—2.00
57.00	35.25	Jul	40.52	40.80	38.52	38.57	—1.95
51.80	34.18	Aug	40.00	40.05	37.62	37.65	—1.97
Est. Sales 4,627		Prev. Sales 4,887					
Prev. Day Open Int. 12,316 off 72							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
107.50	68.70	Mar	69.60	70.95	69.35	70.60	+1.10
108.00	71.80	May	72.40	73.90	72.30	73.60	+1.15
108.00	74.50	Jul	75.10	76.70	75.00	76.65	+1.50
108.00	77.30	Sep	77.80	79.10	77.80	79.10	+.95
107.25	81.00	Dec	81.75	82.15	81.75	83.15	+1.45
94.75	85.00	Mar	85.50	85.50	85.50	86.25	+.75
96.50	88.00	May				89.90	+.75
		Jul				92.75	+.75
Est. Sales 11,528		Prev. Sales 5,164					
Prev. Day Open Int. 50,878 off 1,882							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
10.14	7.56	Mar	8.08	8.12	7.85	7.88	—.23
9.77	7.45	May	8.21	8.22	7.98	7.99	—.22
9.16	7.80	Jul	8.34	8.34	8.17	8.18	—.13
9.06	7.93	Oct	8.40	8.42	8.25	8.25	—.15
9.04	8.20	Mar	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	—.13
8.80	8.30	May				8.55	—.09
		Jul				8.60	—.10
Est. Sales 13,952		Prev. Sales 8,865					
Prev. Day Open Int.106,431 up 112							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1538	997	Mar	1122	1134	1121	1132	+12
1388	1026	May	1161	1171	1160	1169	+11
1410	1056	Jul	1201	1208	1198	1207	+12
1427	1080	Sep	1235	1241	1233	1241	+12
1460	1119	Dec	1284	1284	1282	1282	+10
1495	1272	Mar	1310	1315	1310	1315	+6
1518	1210	May				1346	+14
1530	1294	Jul				1370	+12
1536	1375	Sep	1373	1383	1383	1395	+12
1500	1455	Dec				1430	+12
Est. Sales 7,932		Prev. Sales 5,642					
Prev. Day Open Int. 55,679 off 798							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
178.40	113.40	Mar	140.25	141.20	139.45	140.80	+.85
177.95	115.00	May	139.25	139.95	138.30	139.35	—.65
175.50	115.25	Jul	138.90	139.00	138.00	138.50	—.75
175.00	118.00	Sep	134.50	135.30	133.75	134.25	—1.00
165.50	118.00	Nov	129.00	129.20	129.00	127.75	—1.75
163.00	126.00	Jan	129.00	129.00	129.00	127.75	—1.75
145.00	129.05	Mar	128.95	129.00	128.95	127.75	—1.75
		May				127.75	—1.75
		Jul				127.75	—1.75
Est.Sales		Prev. Sales 1,133					
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,560 up 204							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
105.70	93.60	Feb	98.90	99.10	98.50	98.50	+.25
106.80	93.70	Mar	98.30	99.15	98.25	98.60	+.35
103.00	93.50	Apr				98.40	+.40
106.20	93.30	May	97.90	98.70	97.90	98.15	+.35
102.00	95.10	Jun				98.05	+.30
103.80	92.80	Jul	97.80	98.30	97.80	97.95	+.25
101.00	95.70	Aug				97.95	+.25
103.45	92.80	Sep				97.90	+.25
99.80	95.90	Oct				97.80	+.25
99.30	96.00	Nov				97.80	+.25
101.10	91.60	Dec	97.95	98.20	97.95	97.80	+.25
98.10	2.50	Jan				97.75	+.25
100.50	92.80	Mar				97.45	+.20
99.30	93.70	May				97.35	+.15
98.80	95.80	Jul				97.25	+.15
98.80	95.80	Sep				97.20	+.15
98.20	97.00	Dec				97.15	+.15
Est. Sales 5,600		Prev. Sales 4,400					
Prev. Day Open Int. 46,446 off 261							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
		Feb				417.5	—1.5
425.5	385.0	Feb					
613.0	381.0	Mar	418.0	419.5	416.5	418.3	—1.5
		Apr				419.7	—1.5
589.0	384.5	May	420.5	422.5	419.5	421.3	—1.5
557.0	388.5	Jul	424.0	424.5	423.0	424.1	—1.5
483.0	395.0	Sep	428.0	428.0	426.5	427.3	—1.5
507.0	398.0	Dec	432.0	432.0	430.5	432.5	—1.5
505.0	413.0	Jan				434.1	—1.5
513.0	407.0	Mar	438.0	438.0	438.0	438.1	—1.5
473.0	411.0	May				442.3	—1.5
470.5	412.5	Jul				446.5	—1.5
469.0	418.0	Sep				451.2	—1.5
		Dec				458.8	—1.5
Est. Sales 6,000		Prev. Sales 7,000					
Prev. Day Open Int. 93,578 up 116							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
438.50	329.50	Apr	364.80	366.90	363.50	366.90	+.60
427.50	331.00	Jul	364.90	366.50	363.20	366.60	+.60
404.00	336.00	Oct				368.70	+.60
384.00	339.00	Jan	365.00	365.00	364.50	368.20	+.60
Est. Sales 1,472		Prev. Sales 572					
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,188 off 136							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
135.75	77.80	Mar	86.00	86.00	85.10	85.55	—.35
101.75	78.65	Jun	85.80	86.00	85.50	85.95	—.45
89.30	81.00	Sep	87.75	87.75	87.75	88.25	—.45
90.65	80.80	Dec				89.50	—.45
		Feb				85.05	
Est. Sales 108		Prev. Sales 331					
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,042 off 77							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
456.50	348.50	Feb	355.10	357.00	355.10	356.30	+.40
359.80	352.50	Mar				356.90	+.40
446.00	350.70	Apr	356.70	359.00	356.70	357.80	+.40
467.00	353.80	Jun	359.80	360.80	358.50	359.80	+.50
426.50	355.00	Aug	361.00	362.50	361.00	361.80	+.50
410.80	358.50	Oct	363.70	363.70	363.70	363.70	+.50
406.80	359.40	Dec	364.90	366.00	364.90	365.80	+.60
404.20	366.70	Feb	367.90	367.90	367.90	368.10	+.60
410.00	368.50	Apr				370.40	+.70
411.80	366.00	Jun				372.80	+.70
395.50	374.70	Aug				375.50	+.70
395.00	378.70	Oct				378.40	+.70
383.00	374.50	Dec				381.30	+.80
Est. Sales 18,000		Prev. Sales 13,000					
Prev. Day Open Int.100,816 up 729							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
96.43	93.42	Mar	96.33	96.34	96.25	96.27	—.05
96.37	93.15	Jun	96.28	96.28	96.19	96.22	—.04
96.16	93.87	Sep	96.07	96.07	95.96	95.98	—.08
95.79	93.98	Dec	95.55	95.55	95.55	95.45	—.10
95.43	.95	Mar				95.19	—.09
Est. Sales 7,239		Prev. Sales 5,949					
Prev. Day Open Int. 47,169 off 735							
5 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
07,060	99,250	Mar	105.195	105.210	105.105	105.155	—.025
06,070	103,110	Jun	104.200	104.200	104.110	104.155	—.020
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,968					
Prev. Day Open Int.116,537 up 475							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
107-17	95-8	Mar	104-12	104-16	103-30	104-6	—6
106-9	98-11	Jun	103-8	103-12	102-31	103-2	—6
105-11	100-21	Sep				102	—6
103-28	100-12	Dec				101-1	—6
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 20,127					
Prev. Day Open Int.111,340 off 3,695							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
105-20	85-14	Mar	101-5	101-8	100-20	101-1	+1
104-16	85-3	Jun	99-28	100-3	99-16	99-29	+1
103-10	87-14	Sep	99-1	99-1	98-19	98-27	+1
102-9	85-6	Dec	97-22	97-28	97-22	97-28	+2
101-15	90-16	Mar	96-31	97-1	96-31	97-1	+2
100-14	90-22	Jun	96-6	96-7	96-6	96-7	+2
99-1	90	Sep				95-15	+2
98-15	92-18	Dec	94-15	94-25	94-15	94-25	+2
97	90	Mar				94-6	+2
97-17	93-3	Jun				93-18	+2
94-20	93-9	Sep				93	+2
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales132,417					
Prev. Day Open Int.347,155 off 2,990							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
97-20	88	Mar	94-21	94-21	94-14	94-18	+1
97-2	93-4	Jun	93-26	93-27	93-24	93-27	
95-10	95	Sep				93-14	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,212					
Prev. Day Open Int. 16,880 up 27							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
96.07	90.09	Mar	96.01	96.02	95.93	95.97	—.03
95.97	90.35	Jun	95.86	95.87	95.78	95.83	—.03
95.76	90.32	Sep	95.55	95.56	95.44	95.50	—.05
95.30	90.24	Dec	94.90	94.91	94.75	94.81	—.09
95.06	90.28	Mar	94.58	94.59	94.44	94.49	—.09
94.62	90.27	Jun	94.06	94.06	93.94	93.99	—.07
94.21	90.27	Sep	93.58	93.59	93.49	93.53	—.05
93.65	90.22	Dec	93.00	93.00	92.90	92.94	—.05
93.50	90.24	Mar	92.84	92.84	92.76	92.79	—.05
93.23	90.40	Jun	92.61	92.62	92.53	92.56	—.06
93.01	90.36	Sep	92.41	92.42	92.33	92.36	—.06
92.65	90.71	Dec	92.09	92.10	92.02	92.04	—.06
92.45	90.75	Mar	92.12	92.12	92.04	92.07	—.06
92.50	90.71	Jun	91.97	91.97	91.89	91.92	—.06
92.36	91.31	Sep	91.84	91.84	91.77	91.79	—.06
92.19	91.52	Dec	91.65	91.65	91.58	91.60	—.06
Est. Sales 248,145		Prev. Sales 183,969					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.8646	1.5670	Mar	1.7950	1.8014	1.7860	1.7878	—110
1.8330	1.4570	Jun	1.7700	1.7710	1.7630	1.7608	—108
1.8000	1.6800	Sep	1.7450	1.7450	1.7400	1.7368	—102
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 12,968					
Prev. Day Open Int. 25,500 up 875							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8856	.8268	Mar	.8440	.8444	.8430	.8432	—33
.8828	.8230	Jun	.8380	.8383	.8370	.8371	—33
.8774	.8313	Sep	.8328	.8328	.8324	.8315	—33
.8740	.8260	Dec				.8263	—33
.8712	.8250	Mar				.8214	—33
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,456					
Prev. Day Open Int. 24,752 off 215							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6575	.5353	Mar	.6263	.6279	.6230	.6234	—73
.6490	.5322	Jun	.6175	.6192	.6142	.6148	—73
.6400	.5685	Sep	.6090	.6090	.6090	.6074	—72
.6106	.5947	Dec				.6012	—72
		Mar				.5962	—72
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 42,969					
Prev. Day Open Int. 64,311 up 1,787							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.008139	.007000	Mar	.007872	.007890	.007838	.007841	—41
.008122	.007150	Jun	.007852	.007857	.007815	.007822	—41
.007983	.007280	Sep				.007812	—42
.008045	.007512	Dec				.007811	—41
.007960	.007960	Mar				.007815	—41
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 27,953					
Prev. Day Open Int. 69,270 up 2,481							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7398	.6267	Mar	.7010	.7032	.6980	.6986	—72
.7326	.6546	Jun	.6952	.6968	.6940	.6928	—72
.7230	.6865	Sep				.6877	—72
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 17,297					
Prev. Day Open Int. 25,958 off 1,335							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
77.15	52.65	Mar	54.00	54.25	53.26	53.28	—1.17
92.25	54.65	May	55.75	55.90	55.05	55.11	[illegible]
77.70	56.15	Jul	56.99	57.10	56.31	56.35	—.97
70.60	58.95	Oct	59.55	59.55	59.03	59.03	—.74
69.00	59.71	Dec	60.45	60.49	59.70	59.75	[illegible]
67.30	61.37	Mar	61.60	61.60	61.10	61.10	[illegible]
66.25	62.35	May	62.35	62.35	62.15	61.78	[illegible]
63.00	63.00	Jul				62.20	[illegible]
Est. Sales 6,500		Prev. Sales 6,174					
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,569 off 213							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
67.00	50.10	Mar	56.10	56.20	55.15	55.20	[illegible]
63.65	50.00	Apr	55.50	55.50	54.65	54.70	[illegible]
61.60	48.25	May	54.60	54.60	53.80	53.80	[illegible]
60.20	48.00	Jun	53.90	53.85	53.10	53.10	[illegible]
59.65	49.50	Jul	53.60	54.00	53.10	53.25	[illegible]
59.75	50.70	Aug	54.40	54.40	53.65	53.65	[illegible]
60.90	52.20	Sep	55.50	55.50	55.40	55.40	[illegible]
61.70	53.15	Oct	56.60	56.60	56.30	56.35	[illegible]
62.60	54.30	Nov	57.45	57.45	57.30	57.30	[illegible]
63.50	55.25	Dec	58.50	58.50	58.30	58.30	[illegible]
Est. Sales 31,734		Prev. Sales 29,139					
Prev. Day Open Int. 92,946 off 1,976							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
21.26	18.51	Mar	19.70	19.70	19.20	19.30	[illegible]
26.50	17.50	Apr	19.80	19.81	19.40	19.47	[illegible]
24.60	17.30	May	19.80	19.82	19.45	19.51	[illegible]
24.50	17.70	Jun	19.74	19.80	19.47	19.52	[illegible]
22.11	17.90	Jul	19.71	19.71	19.44	19.48	[illegible]
21.80	17.75	Aug	19.65	19.65	19.43	19.48	[illegible]
24.00	17.78	Sep	19.51	19.52	19.40	19.48	[illegible]
21.54	19.42	Oct	19.52	19.52	19.27	19.32	[illegible]
21.48	18.50	Nov	19.40	19.42	19.27	19.29	[illegible]
24.00	18.25	Dec	19.50	19.50	19.36	19.36	[illegible]
21.36	18.42	Jan	19.45	19.45	19.35	19.36	[illegible]
21.29	18.67	Feb	19.40	19.40	19.39	19.40	[illegible]
Est. Sales 95,817		Prev. Sales 87,740					
Prev. Day Open Int.339,466 up 3,152							
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
65.65	50.50	Mar	58.25	58.30	56.90	57.07	[illegible]
69.60	56.20	Apr	61.95	62.00	60.85	60.97	[illegible]
69.00	57.00	May	62.50	62.50	61.40	61.71	[illegible]
67.70	56.80	Jun	62.30	62.30	61.65	61.72	[illegible]
66.30	56.30	Jul	61.50	61.50	60.50	60.72	[illegible]
64.85	55.35	Aug	60.00	59.20	59.00	59.17	[illegible]
63.00	54.65	Sep	57.75	57.75	57.75	57.47	[illegible]
60.20	53.75	Oct	55.25	55.25	55.25	55.27	[illegible]
55.35	54.35	Nov				54.52	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 25,193					
Prev. Day Open Int.115,057 off 2,769							

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
422.85	372.90	Mar	414.00	415.60	412.40	414.55	[illegible]
424.20	374.50	Jun	415.40	416.50	413.75	415.85	[illegible]
425.20	379.00	Sep	417.00	417.00	417.00	417.15	[illegible]
425.80	413.00	Dec				418.90	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 42,237					
Prev. Day Open Int.142,237 off 1,438							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
233.00	205.70	Mar	229.00	230.00	228.10	228.45	[illegible]
233.50	206.50	Jun	229.45	230.15	229.45	229.05	[illegible]
233.65	212.55	Sep	230.20	230.20	230.20	230.45	[illegible]
234.00	227.60	Dec	230.80	230.80	230.80	230.95	[illegible]
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,430 off 730							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	969.10	970.30
Reuters	1,568.40	1,565.00
D.J. Futures	121.98	123.06
Com. Research	211.83	214.96

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

هكذا من الأصل

NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

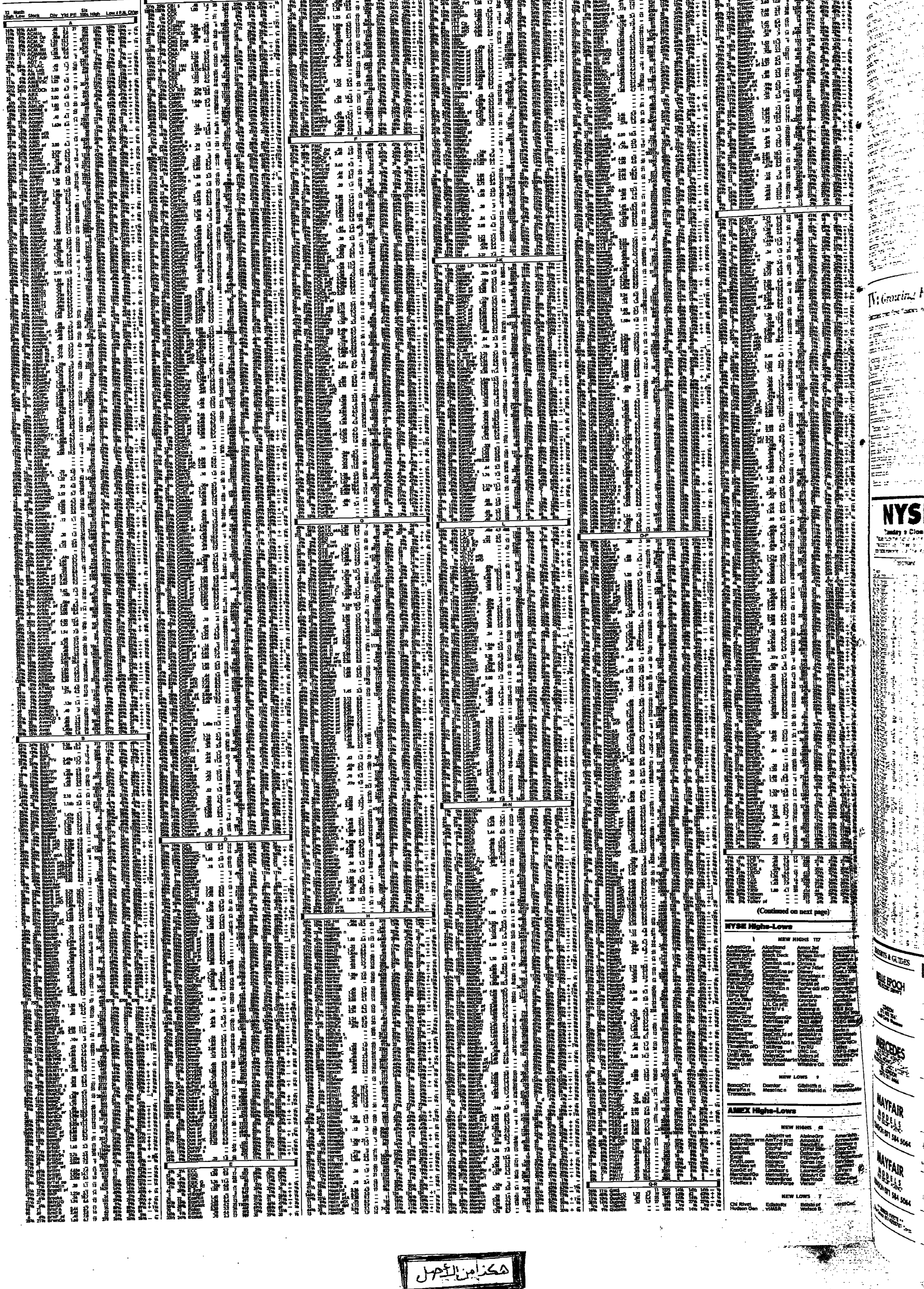
Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
f — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vj — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*



(Continued on next page)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 117

AdvestGrp	AlcoStand	Amcor 3pf	AmcastInd
AmHotMtge	AlexProc	BailtyWtt	BaxterBlk
BkBos pfd pf	Block Drug	BrSpas Strpf	BrinksInc s
CamlvlCru	Centex	ChurHou	ChaseMnh s
ChemBank	ChmBnk cdl p	Circus s	ComerInc s
CstE 2Pfpf	Comsat	CnPw 7.48pf	CnPw 7.68p
Comm Ene	CommEne pf	Dillard Dmn	Dividend
EBSBondPf	ElcoGroup	EmraMex n	EstChi cdl
Esmrk 23fpf	FedExpress	Filtertek	FstChi cdl
FstUnionCp	FleetwEn	FordM pf	FtsmkPf
FM Roy Tr	GaylrdEn n	GoPw cdl pfD	HPPw 4.56pf
Hannstrg	Hellks s	Hanwl	HPPw 4.96pf
HPw 8pf	IndiaGwth	InterstJhn	Jacobs s
JerCp 78pf	KoutsBHn	Keycorp	LondsEnd
LehAm n	LIL Co pfE	Lubrizol	MeadWk
Manvlle pf	MerrillV s	Murrayo n	NBB Bco
NatSemi	Nucor	OcldInd pf	OhioEd 3pf
OhPw 227pf	OmnicomGp	OpenthMG	OutdoMar
PHM Corp	PetrlRes pf	PhilEl 4.68pf	PSEG 8.88p
RepstVstCap	RoyceVal	RussHiYld	RyanHomes
Rollins	RussBerr	SallieMpfd	Sovrn n
ScrippsEW	SecOntLtd pf	SeoldAir n	SeersReeb
Sherwind	SIGNET	SprtnsInd	StdProd
StevnsnSvc	TelMexADS n	ThermoEl	TimberlCo
TimeWrn pfD	TolEdis	TovRU	TwtSvc
TycoToys	TycoToys wt	UNC Inc	USFG 4.8pf
UnElI 49pf	UnisysCo	Unisys pf	UtdHlthCre
UnPark Mn	VonKmpMerln	ViaSat Rsc	Vornado s
Wean Unit	Whirlpool	Wilshire Oil	WinDx
Zenix			

NEW LOWS 9

BancoChrl	Domtar	GibHlth n	HowellCp
MarsFn n	Mesc Inc n	NatlReHld n	PutnmMaMtr
TransocoFn			

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 68

AlliauHlth	AlliauHlt wt	AlpineGrp	AmerHlth
AmTr-dow prm	AmTr-s prm	AmpcoAl	ArrowAuto
BeaconMicn	Bancorp Fnd	BenchBlds	Bonray
Bushind	CitzFst	CitzFd 2Bpf	Clegg Cml
Computek	Comvrsntnd	Dekoram	Digicon s
Excel	FidelFncl	FtEmpl pf	FrstSeaRestr
FruitLoom	Gainsco	Goran Inc	GoVideo
GoVideo wt	HlthPrpr	HovnanSrf	IsleWtch
KzanGE pf	Londaus s	LuvanCo	LJVcm
MerchantGp	MetroRity	ObidoAl Cp	Omnitr
PhrmRsh A	RogersBrad	Restrtnce	SDI 4.68pf
Teleflex s	ValleyForge	Versar	WtscPL pf

NEW LOWS 7

Chl Rivet	EdistoRs	Edisto pf	HlthOnc
Hudson Gen	viMASR	Watsco B	

هكذا من الأصل

U.S. Oil Firms Leery of Russian Riches

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — While many small international oil companies are investing in Russia's rich fields, the big American companies are showing an unusual reluctance.

Oil executives say they are worried about political instability, high Russian taxes on oil exports and the huge costs of roads and pipelines to ship the oil and housing and schools for workers, which companies are expected to finance.

Finally there is a gnawing doubt: Even though the Commonwealth of Independent States needs foreign capital and oil-field technology now, will it still need the help a few years from now?

The only thing not open to question is the oil. Nowhere outside the Middle East are there such huge oil reserves as in Russia's vast Siberian territory — the source of most of the oil that the Commonwealth currently produces — and in the republic of Kazakhstan to the south. If American oil companies do not come forward, they run the risk of losing out to European competitors in the scramble for reserves that international *oil companies* need to prosper.

Small companies, American and European, are so far the most active here, investing no more than $50 million apiece, typically in joint ventures with Russian companies. These ventures increase the output of existing wells or drill new ones to pump oil already discovered by the Russians.

The major American oil companies are in some cases negotiating to drill test wells, while seeking guarantees before they spend as much as $1.5 billion a year in vast exploration and pumping projects.

Currently the big concern in these protracted discussions is Russian taxes. Under recent decrees, foreign oil companies could be forced to pay the government as much as 75 percent of their dollar revenue from exporting the oil they receive in return for their investments. However, Russian officials have suggested that foreign investors may be exempted from this tax.

Under recent decrees, oil companies would have to pay the government as much as 75 percent of their dollar revenue.

But another headache is appearing: Foreign capital and technology, eagerly sought today, *might not be so necessary by the late* 1990s. Russian and American oil experts both say that Russia could probably raise enough capital on its own, if its huge output — more than 9 million barrels a day — were sold at the world market price, now $18 a barrel. Instead, most of the oil, being *government-owned, is still distributed within the* Commonwealth for below $1 a barrel.

More important, oil people are discovering that the Russian need for foreign technology is not as great as was originally assumed. That has been the experience of two American partners, Anglo-Suisse in Houston and Phibro Energy Inc., in a pioneering joint venture called White Knights.

Only American drilling rigs were used at first, until the American partners found that Russian rigs were less costly and good enough, particularly when upgraded with American-made drill bits and the use of various Western techniques.

As an *American engineer* in Raduzhny put it, "What is happening in Russia is not much different than in the North Sea, where Americans went in first with their superior offshore technology and the British and the Norwegians caught up."

But in other important areas, Russia is different from other parts of the world, according to a dozen interviews with a group of American oil executives.

The turmoil here is beyond the control of outsiders. And the distrust engendered by the Cold War is not easily shaken off by a generation of oil executives who have spent their *adult lives in its grip.*

"You don't want to make a big up-front investment here and have it taken away from you," said Robert E. Ebel, a vice president at Enserch Corp., a Dallas company with oil operations. "In Latin America, if there is a dictator and you know him and there are *laws, you can manage. Here we have no* protection: no tax treaty, no investment treaty, no trade agreement. Nothing is in place."

British Airways Profit Exceeds Expectations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Airways PLC bucked the trend of the recession-hit airline industry on Tuesday *with a surprise jump in profits* for the third quarter of the 1991-92 financial year.

Pretax profit jumped fivefold to £100 million ($182 million) in the three-month period that ended Dec. 31, from £20 million in the year-earlier quarter, when earnings were depressed by the Gulf crisis and the onset of recession in Britain and the United States, BA's key markets.

Sales rose 5.6 percent, to £1.31 billion *from £1.24 billion.*

The pretax profit was about double analysts' forecasts. The news boosted BA shares by 23 pence, to 248 pence, by the close on the London Stock Exchange.

British Airways said net profit *jumped to £222 million from £14* million, boosted by a one-time gain of £140 million from the sale of BA's engine-overhaul business to General Electric Co. of the United States.

But the airline, which earns about 60 percent of its profits on the highly competitive North Atlantic routes, said that recession continued to trouble its main U.S. and British markets.

The chairman, Lord King, said: "We are positioning ourselves well *to take advantage of economic recovery* when it happens in our major markets. Meanwhile, in these uncertain conditions, it is essential to seek further cost savings."

In early January the group's work force was nearly 11 percent below the level of a year earlier, Lord King said. He pointed out that the sales rise in value terms during the third quarter came despite a 3.7 percent fall in scheduled passenger numbers.

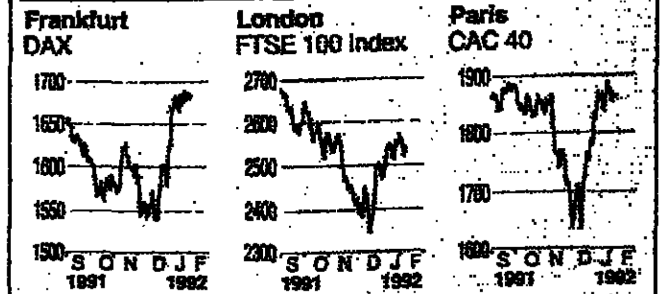
For the first nine months of the financial year, pretax profit was down 16 percent to £285 million from £340 million, while revenue rose 0.2 percent to £3.99 billion from £3.98 billion.

"To see yield enhancement in a recession is a significant achievement," said Stephen Clapham, analyst at broker Nomura.

"There's some exchange-rate benefit year-on-year and they are still managing to achieve some price increases," Mr. Clapham said. "Looking at the fares on offer it's a very good result."

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	121.90	121.30	+0.49
Brussels	Stock Index	5,764.76	5,775.22	-0.18
Frankfurt	DAX	1,683.55	1,682.13	+0.08
Frankfurt	FAZ	688.72	686.53	+0.32
Helsinki	HEX	896.00	889.20	+0.76
London	Financial Times 30	1,964.20	1,958.90	+0.27
London	FTSE 100	2,537.10	2,538.40	-0.05
Madrid	General Index	257.67	256.14	+0.60
Milan	MIB	1,068.00	1,068.00	Unch.
Paris	CAC 40	1,864.06	1,865.55	-0.08
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	964.37	957.81	+0.68
Vienna	Stock Index	488.65	486.15	+0.54
Zurich	SBS	636.40	632.70	+0.58

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Asil Nadir, the ex-chairman of Polly Peck International PLC, was sent for trial on charges of theft and false accounting involving almost £100 million ($182 million); a magistrate committed the Cyprus-born executive for trial on 66 charges of theft and three of false accounting.
- L.M. Ericsson AB said pretax profit tumbled by two-thirds to 1.6 billion kronor ($280 million) last year on unchanged sales of 45.8 billion kronor and warned that 1992 income would remain depressed.
- Skis Rossignol SA expects a profit of at least 50 million francs ($9 million) for the year that will end March 31, 1993, it said, compared with an anticipated loss of about 40 million francs in the current year.
- British Aerospace PLC said its Arlington Securities subsidiary paid about £79 million ($144 million) to its 50-50 retail real estate joint venture with Asda Group PLC's Gazeley Holdings unit.
- Metallgesellschaft AG said "difficult economic conditions" that affected the company last year had not improved, and said the current business year was "characterized by numerous uncertainties."
- SIP SpA, the Italian domestic telephone operator, expects to report a 21 percent rise in 1991 net profit, to 481 billion lire ($408 million).
- Preussag AG's shipbuilding unit HWD said it planned to cut about 900 jobs out of 5,000 over the next four years.
- HBV, the German bank employees' union, said more than 500 staff staged a three-hour warning strike in three German cities.

Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg, AP, AFP

TV: *Growing Fears for the Soul of British Programming*

(Continued from first finance page)

made programs with stories that can appeal to non-British audiences. But such programs are often expensive to make.

Among the British companies that face an uncertain future is Thames Television. A Thames spokesman, Roy Addison, said that since the company had lost its broadcasting license, it was "examining all the possibilities for independent productions and other broadcasting opportunities."

Thames plans to maintain its international sales arm, but Mr. Addison said its high-budget programs like "Rumpole of the Bailey" might dwindle unless they are commissioned by BBC or other television companies.

British television companies, however, have become very reluctant to commission such programs for next year because of the industry's uncertainty, said Mr. Murrell of KPMG Peat Marwick. Even among the ITV franchise winners, there are "tremendous tensions," he said, because a central commissioning and scheduling system is not yet in place.

Since several franchises were so costly, he said, some companies may not have much money left for programming. As such, "all of them are likely to go for the lowest common denominator," Mr. Murrell said.

■ The Times's European Air

European readers of The Times found the London-based newspaper sporting a different logo and a new European arts page Monday. On the Continent, the paper's new logo is The European Times.

The European Times, published Monday through Saturday, is the first edition of the domestic Times. Simon Jenkins, editor of The Times, said the European edition included, "broadly speaking, the same material," repackaged somewhat and given an added emphasis on European news.

A new page devoted to European culture and the arts replaces the television-listings page that the newspaper's British readers get.

The press run of 20,000 copies for the Continent was not increased.

Charles Garside, editor of The European, the weekly founded by the late Robert Maxwell, said he did not feel threatened by The Times's new European identity.

Amstrad Reports First-Ever Loss

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — The British computer maker Amstrad PLC, citing weakness in the personal-computer market, reported on Tuesday its first loss since its founding 23 years ago.

In the six months to September, the company had a pretax loss of £15.2 million ($27.6 million), compared with a year-earlier profit of £40.1 million.

Analysts had forecast the loss, which came on a 40 percent fall in sales to £196.1 million, after Amstrad withdrew from some unprofitable sectors such as computer games. Chairman Alan Sugar said, "We believe we are weathering a storm in which too many manufacturers were chasing the same recession-affected consumer market."

(AFP, Reuters)

GPA Net Rebounds 32% in Quarter

Reuters

DUBLIN — GPA Group PLC, the world's largest aircraft leasing firm, said Tuesday its net profit jumped 32 percent in its third quarter ended Dec. 31, 1991, to $73.1 million from $55.5 million a year earlier.

Chairman Tony Ryan said last year, with the Gulf War, was the first since 1945 that air traffic did not grow. But he said "growth has recommenced and we expect it to continue over the remainder of the decade."

The company gave no indication of when it might float shares publicly, a move that could value GPA at $3 billion to $4 billion. There have been press reports that Mr. Ryan wanted the flotation to be priced at $30 a share while the firm's advisers suggested a price as low as $20.

OIL *'Generals' Pursue Private Aims*

(Continued from first finance page)

public inexpensive fuel and energy, but deprives the industry of money *to buy Western technology* and replace decaying equipment.

If the companies win, their managers will become a powerful lobby pressing Mr. Yeltsin for permission to sell Russia's oil at market prices — $18 a barrel these days — with *the money to be invested not* only in high-tech equipment but also in enriching towns like Raduzhny.

Nowhere is the struggle between the oil executives and the government more lively than in Tyumen Province, where Mr. Sivak and Tyumen's 12 other chieftains have their operations. Oil is the former Soviet Union's greatest source of wealth, and 90 percent comes from Russia, in particular Tyumen, a vast province that stretches north for 1,200 miles from the Trans-Siberian Railroad to the Arctic Ocean. Tyumen produces 6.1 million barrels a day of crude oil, more than any nation except Saudi Arabia and the United States.

But output has been falling and Mr. Sivak is quick to offer a reason: the low price, an opinion shared by Yuri N. Vershinin, director of the Tyumen Oil & Gas Co., the province's smallest operation, with only 6,000 workers. The 80 percent of their output that the government requires them to sell to the state at 80 cents a barrel does not generate enough revenue, they say, to drill new wells or maintain production.

Mr. Sivak wants to be able to sell half his output at whatever price he can get, in Russia or abroad, to cover the cost of increasing Varegan's production. It has fallen by 35,000 barrels a day in the past year, to the current 160,000.

Oil production in the 11 republics that make up the Commonwealth of Independent States has fallen to 10.3 million barrels a day, from 11.7 million in 1990.

This output decline has been reflected in a steep drop in oil exports by the republics that made up the Soviet Union, the Interfax news agency reports. For 1991, exports fell to 1.1 million barrels a day, *from 2 million a day a year before.*

In this new atmosphere, the general directors appear from public statements to share two goals: to sell as much oil as they can at market prices, and to convert their operations into stock companies, with the executives getting perhaps 5 percent of the shares and the workers getting stock at nominal prices.

Euro Disney to Help Subcontractors

The Associated Press

PARIS — Euro Disney SCA said Tuesday it had signed a preliminary agreement to aid 40 subcontractors at Euro Disneyland, outside Paris.

The 40 companies were working for a principal Euro Disneyland contractor, Gabot-Eremco. A joint communiqué from Euro Disney and *the National Federation of Builders, an industry group, said Euro Disney* "has agreed to help these companies, paying the charges that weren't honored by Gabot-Eremco."

Gabot-Eremco and other main contractors are demanding 850 million francs ($159 million) from Euro Disney for work they claim was added to the project after contracts were signed. Euro Disney rejects the claim.

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
[illegible]										

(Continued on next page)

AVIS DE PUBLICATION AUX ACTIONNAIRES DE FORCE CASH

Le Conseil d'Administration porte à la connaissance des actionnaires de Force Cash, société à capital variable, 20, boulevard Emmanuel-Servais à Luxembourg que, suite aux modifications des status de la société, intervenues en date du 20 janvier 1992 et aux modifications de contrat de conseil daté du 21 janvier 1992, la commission de gestion est passée de 0.30% à 0,50% l'an sur les actifs moyens mensuels de chaque compartiment de la Sicav.

Cette commission entrera en vigueur à partir du 13 mars 1992.

Le Conseil d'Administration de Force Cash

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The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders resolved on 7th February 1992 to declare dividends relative to the financial year ended 30th September 1991, on the following terms:

Amounts per share class A:
Elysées Multibonds Funds - Deutschmark: DEM 57.44 coupon n° 3,
Elysées Multibonds Funds - Dutch Guilder: NLG 35.33 (no bearer),
Elysées Multibonds Funds - XEU: XEU 80.53 coupon n° 3,
Elysées Multibonds Funds - Sterling: GBP 58.02 coupon n° 3,
Elysées Multibonds Funds - US Dollar: U.S. $39.37 coupon n° 3,
Elysées Multibonds Funds - Yen: JPY 3411, coupon n° 3,
Elysées Multibonds Funds - French Franc: FRF 4116, coupon n° 1,
Elysées Multibonds Funds - Swiss Franc: CHF 35, coupon n° 1,
Elysées Multibonds Funds - Optimal ACM (FRF): FRF 348, coupon n° 1,
Elysées Multibonds Funds - Optimal ACM (CHF): CHF 78.30, coupon n° 1,
Elysées Multibonds Funds - Optimal ACM (DEM): DEM 29.25, coupon n° 1,
Elysées Multibonds Funds - Acticash (U.S.$): U.S. $33.85, coupon n° 1,

The dividends are payable from 12th February, 1992 to shareholders of class A on record on 7th February, 1992, and to holders of bearer shares of class A upon presentation of the presaid coupons, ex-dividend date being 10th February, 1992.

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By order of the Board of Directors

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NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of HYPO FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PORTFOLIOS FUND, SICAV, will be held at its registered office in Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen, on February 20th, 1992 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1. To hear and accept:
   a) the management report of the directors
   b) the report of the auditor.
2. To approve the statement of assets and liabilities and statement of operations for the year ended October 31st, 1991 and to consider declaration of dividends.
3. To discharge the directors with respect of their performance of duties for the period ended October 31st, 1991.
4. To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
5. Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of February 20th, 1992, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following bank:

— Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
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LUXEMBOURG

The Board of Directors.

WORLD BALANCED FUND SICAV

2, boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B-24872

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of shareholders of WORLD BALANCED FUND will be held at the company's registered office, 2, boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg, on February 21, 1992 at 11.00 a.m. with the following agenda:

1. Submission of the Report of the Board of Directors and the Auditor;
2. Approval of the Statement of Net Assets at November 30, 1992 and of the Statement of Operations for the year ended as at November 30, 1991;
3. Allocation of the net results;
4. Discharge to the Directors;
5. Statutory Appointments;
6. Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised *that no quorum is required for the items* on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting with no restrictions.

In order to attend the annual general meeting, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the company or with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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(Continued From Back Page)

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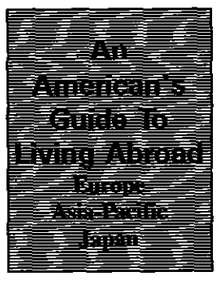

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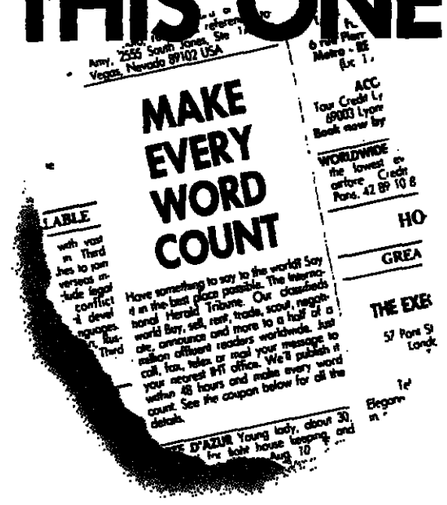

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France, Seeking Rail Sale, Offers To Transfer Technology to Seoul

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — France will guarantee a maximum transfer of technology if it wins the bid to provide a high-speed rail system to South Korea, its trade minister said Tuesday.

"We are willing to provide present and future technologies as well as past technology if we are chosen to supply the rail system," said the minister for industry and foreign trade, Dominique Strauss-Kahn.

In an apparent move to promote the sale of the high-speed TGV rail system, Mr. Strauss-Kahn notified Seoul officials on Monday that France would allow the import of South Korean cars later this year.

Korean car sales in France have been a vexed issue between the two countries. France is the only EC country that has been closed to Korean car imports.

Mr. Strauss-Kahn said he believed France had an advantage over its Japanese and German competitors in a $8 billion bid to construct a high-speed rail line that will link Seoul with the southern city of Pusan.

"Financial packages offered by the competing firms may be the same but France can offer a better deal in the technology transfer," he said.

An international tender for the Korean project was closed on Jan. 31 and the successful bidder was scheduled to be selected by the end of June. Competing for the rail project are GEC-Alsthom of France with the TGV, Siemens AG of Germany with the ICE system and Japan's Shinkansen, led by a consortium of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. and Marubeni Corp.

France believes its offer gives it an advantage over Japan and Germany.

Mr. Strauss-Kahn said the decision on cars demonstrated his government's willingness to forge a closer economic partnership with South Korea. He said, however, that Korean car sales should be "gradual" to avoid aggravating the depressed French auto industry.

In Brussels, meanwhile, the EC Commission slapped provisional anti-dumping duties of up to 38.3 percent on South Korean car radios, saying their unfairly cheap prices had wiped out European makers' profit margins.

Imports of Korean car radios into the European Community jumped 190 percent from 1985 to 1990, raising their share of the EC market to 27.4 percent from 15 percent, the EC executive said.

The decision followed a complaint lodged in May 1990 by a group representing Blaupunkt and Grundig of Germany and Philips Electronics NV.

(AP, Reuters)

■ Mixed Views on Growth

Foreign diplomats and businessmen are divided in their outlook on the South Korean economy, which has been troubled by trade deficits and inflation, The Associated Press reported, citing a poll published Tuesday.

The survey of 114 foreign residents showed 43.9 percent believed South Korea would fail to overcome its current economic woes while 49.1 percent had an optimistic outlook.

U.S. Orders A 38% Cut In Taiwan's Textile Quota

Reuters

TAIPEI — The United States is cutting its quota for imports of textiles from Taiwan to prevent the island's companies from illegally shipping Chinese and Vietnamese textiles to the U.S. market, officials said on Tuesday.

Taiwan's quota will be cut by 52 million square meters (62 million square yards) this year, a 38 percent reduction from last year's quota of 1.36 billion, officials of Taiwan's Board of Foreign Trade said. The reduction is in the clothing category.

The cuts were agreed to at U.S.-Taiwan textile trade talks that ended in Taipei late on Monday.

Illegal transshipments of Chinese and Vietnamese textiles to the United States under Taiwan's quotas have been a major irritant in U.S.-Taiwan trade relations.

Apart from violating quotas, the import of textiles from Vietnam breaks the trade embargo imposed by the United States on Vietnamese products.

Under U.S. pressure, Taiwan said in November that it was launching a crackdown on illegal transshipments by investigating scores of local companies and tightening customs inspections.

The quota reduction is designed to "partially compensate for previous transshipments and to further deter potential violators," the U.S. negotiators said in a statement.

Taiwan exported $3.17 billion worth of textiles to the United States last year, using 97 percent of its quota, the Board of Foreign Trade said.

Textile industry executives said the quota cut would hurt their business.

Although he said no factories would be forced to close, Ching Chi-min, secretary-general of the Taiwan Knitting Industry Association, acknowledged that "the knitting industry will be hurt. We will have to diversify exports to Europe and Japan."

Philippines Gets Nod From IMF to Borrow

Reuters

MANILA — The International Monetary Fund has approved the Philippines' latest austerity program, clearing the way for Manila to resume borrowing from the Fund, officials said on Tuesday.

The IMF managing director, Michel Camdessus, approved the program Monday, said Christopher Brown, the organization's resident representative in the Philippines. The plan still must be approved by the IMF board later in the month, but this is normally a formality.

"Yes, we have the approval," Mr. Brown said.

The IMF's seal of approval allows the Philippines to go ahead with its proposal to restructure $5.3 billion of commercial bank debt. The country has total external debts of $29 billion.

The central bank governor, Jose Cuisia, will be in New York on Feb. 18 and 19 for talks with the commercial banks on the debt-restructuring package, officials said.

The IMF had suspended lending to the Philippines last July after Manila failed to meet several monetary and fiscal targets.

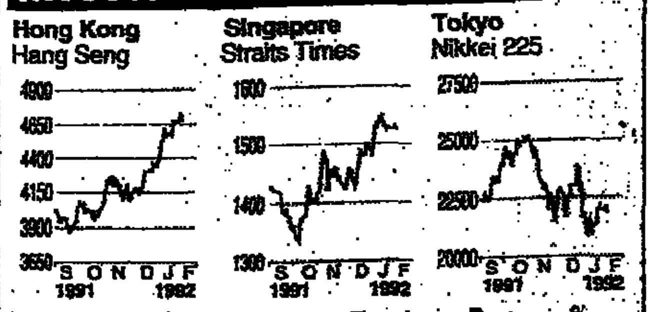
Protracted negotiations were wrapped up in January, with the Philippines agreeing to a consolidated public-sector deficit of 2.7 percent of gross national product.

Resumed lending to Manila was contingent on the Philippine Senate approving new revenue measures, and on the deficit-ridden National Power Corp. raising electricity prices by 15 percent, both unpopular moves in the run-up to May presidential elections.

The second tier of the power increases went into effect this month but the Senate had failed to pass all the tax measures requested by the IMF. Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao said that the Senate had approved seven of nine tax measures pushed by the government, though, and this was enough to persuade the IMF.

The approval unblocks $100 million in IMF loans in the pipeline. But the real importance is the impact on others, such as the commercial banks and major donors.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	4,674.52	4,733.56	-1.25
Singapore	Straits Times	1,523.92	1,526.42	-0.16
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,615.50	1,594.90	+1.29
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	Closed	21,819.52	-
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	604.45	603.35	+0.18
Bangkok	SET	786.91	780.26	+0.85
Seoul	Composite Stock	674.32	687.18	-1.87
Taipei	Weighted Price	5,072.04	5,204.55	-2.55
Manila	Composite	1,212.79	1,234.53	-1.76
Jakarta	Stock Index	N.A.	294.22	-
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,467.92	1,458.30	+0.66
Bombay	National Index	N.A.	1,064.07	-

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Fujitsu Ltd.** reportedly will cut capital spending plans for the year beginning April 1 by 50 billion yen ($399 million) to 185 billion yen; **NEC Corp.** reportedly has trimmed its budget for the current year, originally 270 billion yen, by 10 billion and plans more cuts in the new year.
- **Japan's steelmakers** reportedly are to cut output by 14 percent from a year earlier to 24 million metric tons from January to March amid falling demand from construction companies and machinery makers.
- **China Resources (Holdings) Co.**, a state-owned trading and investment company, said it had dropped plans to join a consortium to rescue the Hong Kong unit of **Bank of Credit & Commerce International.**
- **Thailand's** five major commercial banks decided to reduce lending and deposit rates by 0.5 of a point this week to cope with excess liquidity, a senior banker said; the minimum loan rate will fall to 13 percent.
- **Thailand's** 15 commercial banks saw net profits increase by 25.4 percent last year, to 19.47 billion baht ($767 million), an official at Bangkok Bank said; **Bangkok Bank** had earnings of 7.25 billion baht.
- **Daewoo Electronics Co.** said it would invest $30 million to build a plant to produce television sets in Thionville, France.
- **Philippine** tourist arrivals fell to 951,365 in 1991, down 7.1 percent from 1990 and the lowest level in four years, the Tourism Department said.
- **Mongolia** has won approval from the **Asian Development Bank** for two technical-assistance grants worth more than $1 million.
- **Malaysia's** jobless rate fell to a record low of 4.3 percent during the first 10 months of 1991 as the country faced a growing labor shortage, a government report said.

AFP, AFX, AP, Reuters

Dalat Again May Come to the Fore

Agence France-Presse

HANOI — A Hong Kong-Vietnamese joint venture will invest $40 million to renovate two hotels and an 18-hole golf course at Dalat, a favorite mountain retreat of Vietnam's last emperor.

The joint venture between Danao Ltd. of Hong Kong and the Dalat Tourist Service will also restore 16 villas and a conference hall in the scenic southern city, the daily Vietnam News reported Monday. The work is to be completed by the end of 1993.

Dalat, in the mountains of Lam Dong province 300 kilometers (190 miles) northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, is the site of the summer palace of Emperor Bao Dai, who reigned from 1926 to 1945.

In Ho Chi Minh, a Building Deal

Agence France-Presse

SINGAPORE — Straits Steamship Land Ltd., the property arm of Singapore's Keppel group, said Tuesday it had agreed with a Hong Kong company to develop a commercial complex in Vietnam.

Straits Steamship said it would set up a 50-50 joint venture company called First Pacific Straits Land (Saigon) Ltd. with First Pacific Land Ltd. to develop a $75 million office and hotel and apartment project.

FPSL will build the complex on Dong Le Loi, the main road in Ho Chi Minh City, in a joint venture with the government.

Saudis Reportedly Seek Exxon Refineries Stake

Reuters

LONDON — Saudi Aramco, the Saudi Arabian state oil company, has reopened talks for a stake in Exxon Corp.'s European oil refining and marketing interests, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reported Tuesday. Quoting Saudi sources, the newsletter said Aramco had failed to negotiate a 50 percent stake in the refining and marketing interests of France's Total SA.

Exxon's refineries in France, Germany, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands can handle 1.1 million barrels a day. Exxon's European service stations, excluding those in Norway and Britain, would be included in the deal, and it would guarantee Exxon access to Saudi reserves.

COMPANY RESULTS

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4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	502.50	580.70
Net Loss	8.18	730.70
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	2,040.	2,360.
Net Loss	51.70	705.90

United States

Citadel Holding

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Net Inc.	12.30	4.35
Per Share	3.73	1.32
Year	1991	1990
Net Inc.	2.66	22.30
Per Share	0.81	7.87

Nets include loss provisions of $6 million vs. $2.8 million in quarters and of $58.4 million vs. $72.6 million in full years.

CPC Int'l

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,550.	1,520.
Net Inc.	110.10	101.50
Per Share	1.43	1.32
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	6,190.	5,780.
Net Inc.	372.70	373.90
Per Share	4.80	4.83

1991 year net includes loss of $31.5 million.

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4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	874.50	846.40
Net Inc.	25.80	21.40
Per Share	0.89	0.74
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	3,810.	3,070.
Net Inc.	128.10	107.10
Per Share	4.43	3.71

Dana

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,240.	1,160.
Net Inc.	1.80	4.10
Per Share	0.05	0.10
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	4,570.	5,190.
Net Inc.	13.50	75.40
Per Share	0.33	1.85

Goodyear Tire Rubber

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	2,780.	2,810.
Net Inc.	165.10	11.60
Per Share	1.45	0.20
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	10,910.	11,270.
Net Inc.	96.40	(a)38.30
Per Share	1.61	—

a: loss. 1991 nets include gain of $43.2 million.

Household Int'l

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Net Inc.	(a)33.90	72.80
Per Share	—	1.57
Year	1991	1990
Net Inc.	149.80	235.30
Per Share	3.15	6.85

a: loss.

New York Times

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	452.50	454.00
Net Inc.	34.60	12.20
Per Share	0.45	0.16
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	1,700.	1,780.
Net Inc.	47.00	64.80
Per Share	0.61	0.85

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS — Feb. 11, 1992

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: d - daily; w - weekly; b - bi-monthly; r - regularly; t - twice weekly; m - monthly

ABACUS FUNDS
w Abacus Fund Ltd $ 5.89
b Abacus Guar.Fd. Mar 94 $ 8.93
b Abacus Guar.Fd. July 95 $ 9.29
ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO (E.C.)
m ABC Futures Fund Ltd $ 111.90
ABN AMRO BANK, P.O. Box 669, Amsterdam
w ABN AMRO Aandelenfonds Fl 80.85
w ABN AMRO America-Fd $ 39.54
w ABN-Beleggingsfds Ned. Fl 64.15
w Aldollar $ 26.49
w Alrenta Fl 192.10
w Asian Tigers Fund $ 36.36
w Columbia Securities Fl 122.22
w LDC Risk Inv. Fund $ 3812.11
w Trans Europe Fund $ $ 45.61
w Trans Europe Fund Fl Fl 98.30
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT Ltd
d AIG Amer. Eq. Trust $ 29.2145
w AIG Balanced World Fd $ 100.4797
b AIG Japan Fund $ 108.8856
b AIG South East Asia Fd $ 118.5158
d High Life Fund Ecu 9.89
d UBZ Euro-Optimizer Fund Ecu 11.10
d UBZ Liquidity Fund $ $ 104.7754
d UBZ Liquidity Fund DM DM 106.8082
d UBZ Liquidity Fund Ecu Ecu 104.8125
d UBZ Liquidity Fund SF SF 104.4069
ALFRED BERG
d Alfred Berg Nordan $ 139.77
Alfred Berg Sicav
d Germany 136.84
d Global $ 144.72
d Netherlands 106.47
d North America $ 108.43
d Switzerland 95.49
d U.K. £ 108.21
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT Ltd
De Ruyterkade 62, Curacao NA 5999 617844
m Alpha Europe Fund Ecu 216.42
m Alpha Futures Fund Ltd $ 159.00
m Alpha Global Fund $ 714.22
m Alpha Hedge Fund $ 363.43
m Alpha Japan Spec. Hge Fd $ 251.67
m Alpha Latin America $ 182.99
m Alpha Neutral $ 103.20
m Alpha Pacific Fund Ltd $ 267.43
m Alpha SAM $ 102.96
m Alpha Short Fund Ltd $ 81.50
m Alpha Spec. Situation Fd $ 317.14
m Alpha Tilddale Fund $ 140.03
m Alpha Worthington $ 112.65
m Buchanan-Alpha Eur. Hedge Ecu 104.82
m Curran-Alpha Hlth Care Fd $ 378.43
w Heisei Japan Fund Y 11607.00
w Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia $ 172.99
m Nicholas-Applegate Hedge $ 128.27
ARRAL ASSOCIATES Ltd
w Arral American Quant Fd $ 10.74
w Arral Asian Fund $ 177.80
w Arral Int'l Hedge Fund $ 120.28
BA GATEWAY FUND
w Germany Fixed Income DM 104.99
w Belgium Fixed Income BF 11599.00
w US Dollar Fixed Income $ 106.77
w Int'l Portfolio A $ 98.49
w Int'l Portfolio B $ 108.08
w Japan Equity Y 6935.00
w Pacific Equity $ 98.90
BAII, 12 Place Vendome, 75001 Paris
m Intermarket Fund $ 528.73
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 726614
w Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav) $ 11.49
w Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav) $ 13.84
w Dollar Zone Bd Fd (Sicav) $ 10.86
w Sterling Equity Fd (Sicav) £ 0.981
w Sterling Bd Fd (Sicav) £ 1.170
BANQUE DE GESTION E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUXEMBOURG S.A.
b Eagle Fund LF 9356.00
b Government Secur. Fd $ 68.72
w Hispano Int'l Fund Ecu 14.08
w Laicom $ 1961.98
b Opportunities $ 997.67
b Optiest Fixed Income DM 121.13
b Optiest Global General DM 147.41
b Priinvest $ 537.38
b Prirop Fund DM 43.11
w Rande Plus BF 4843.00
f Select. Horizon FF FF 69075.62
b Star Convert. Fd Fl Fl 12404.00
d The Europe Japan Fund $ 9.61
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
w The Dragon Fund Sicav $ 118.53
m Galaxy Futures Fund Ltd $ 132.94
m Dual Futures Fd Cl A Units $ 123.19
m Dual Futures Fd Cl B Units $ 118.48
m Dual Futures Fd Cl C Units $ 116.28
m Dual Futures Fd Cl D Units $ 114.95
m Maxima Fut. Fd Ser. 1 Cl. A $ 121.64
m Maxima Fut. Fd Ser. 1 Cl. B $ 111.11
w IPNA-3 $ 472.00
w Asian Growth Fund $ 37.88
w ISA Japan Rec. Gr. Fund Y 852.00
w Pacific Gold $ 11.61
w Asian Income Fund $ 9.21
w Himalayan Fund $ 12.98
w Manila Fund $ 18.33
w Malacca Fund $ 12.59
w The Siam Fund $ 22.64
d Indosuez Hong Kong Fund $ 24.485
w Oriental Venture Trust $ 43.575
w North American Fund $ 27.145
d Singap & Malay Trust $ 15.190
w Pacific Trust HK$ 22.31
d Tasman Fund $ 4.557
d Japan Fund $ 13.715
w Managed Trust $ 20.145
d Japan Warrant Fund $ 1.65
d Worldwide Growth Fund $ 9.73
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD
w Daiwa Capital Eq. Fund $ 964.72
w Daiwa LCF Rothschild $ 1074.88
w Ecu d'Or Ecu 66.78
b Source Sicav $ 14.30
BANQUE SCANDINAVE A LUXEMBOURG
w Universal Eurosec ECU Ecu 99.58
w Universal Finnsec Global FM 124.57
w Universal Intelbond FRF A FF 109.25
w Universal Intelbond FRF B FF 119.59
w Universal Intelbond USD A $ 17.22
w Universal Intelbond USD B $ 17.93
w Universal Intelsec USD A $ 15.19
w Universal Intelsec USD B $ 15.36
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEV
w Intelbond Chf SF 81.61
w Intelsec Chf SF 166.61
w Swissfund Chf SF 101.65
BDD ASSET MGMT (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.
w BDD Inv. Fund-Ecu Bonds Ecu 4827.18
w BDD Inv. Fund-Ecu Cash Ecu 3710.42
w BDD Inv. Fund-US$ Bonds $ 5082.30
w BDD Inv. Fund-US$ Cash $ 5025.39
BEARBULL
w BB Forex Ltd $ 1218.44
w BB Futures Ltd $ 1096.59
w BB Global Ltd BEF BF 1193.00
w BB Global Ltd CHF SF 11.44
BNP LUXEMBOURG
w Interecu Fund A Ecu 299.10
w Interecu Fund B Ecu 1153.27
INTER CASH
f France Monetaire FF 12388.35
f France Securite FF 14548.33
f Inter Cash DM DM 2234.58
f Inter Cash Ecu Ecu 1591.72
f Inter Cash GBP £ 1276.61
f Inter Cash USD $ 1163.82
f Inter Cash Yen Y 154809.00
INTER OPTIMUM
w Interbond US$ $ 243.97
w BEF/LUF BF 84321.00
w Multidevises DM DM 2385.84
w US$ $ 1171.42
w FRF FF 12402.13
INTER STRATEGIE
w Australie AS 10.69
w France FF 18124.14
w Europe du Nord £ 1817.75
w Europe du Centre 2065.41
w Europe du Sud Ecu 952.36
w Japon Y 122936.00
w Amerique du Nord $ 1258.82
w Sud-Est Asiatique $ 872.80
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND
d $ Money Market $ 14.92
d Non-$ Money Market DM 34.71
d $ Bond $ 16.81
d Non-$ Bond DM 35.31
d Global Equities $ 17.91
d Global Bonds $ 17.37
d Global Bonds & Equities $ 16.34
d Prec. Mets / Min. Secs $ 5.51
d Pacific Equities $ 11.69
d European Equities £ 10.26
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.
d Fructilux Oblig. Fses FF 7041.62
d Fructilux Oblig. Euro Ecu 1292.72
d Fructilux Court Terme FF 7134.08
w Fructilux Actions Fses FF 7049.42
w Fructilux Actions Euro Ecu 1184.42
CALLANDER
w Callander Emer. Growth $ 157.72
w Callander F-Asset $ 110.67
w Callander F-Austrian AS 1209.82
w Callander F-Spanish Pta 7813.80
w Callander F-US Health Cares $ 100.87
w Callander Swiss Growth SF 128.45
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
w Capital Int'l Fund $ 103.15
w Capital Italia SA $ 39.40
CDC INTERNATIONAL
w GFI Court Terme FF 146667.98
w GFI Long Terme FF 1300297.47
CIC GROUP
d Oblicic Court Terme FF 14148.59
d Oblicic Mondiale FF 14113.10
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477 95 71
d Citinvest Guardian Euro Ecu 1216.00
d Citinvest Mngd Growth $ 1250.93
d Citinvest Mngd Grth Euro Ecu 1180.63
d Citinvest Selector $ 1120.95
d Citicurrencies USD $ 1528.27
d Citicurrencies Managed $ 136.42
d Citicurrencies STG £ 139.56
d Citicurrencies DEM DM 121.71
d Citicurrencies ITL Lit 100771.00
d Citicurrencies Yen Y 11574.00
d Citiport N.A. Equity $ 221.38
d Citiport Japan Equity Y 5156.00
d Citiport UK Equity £ 115.48
d Citiport IAPEC $ 148.80
d Citiport Cont. Euro. Equity Ecu 131.89
d Citiport Eamec $ 100.44
d Citiport German DM 80.54
d Citiport Swiss SF 89.52
d Citiport French Equity FF 1176.49
d Citiport Australian Equity AS 94.45
d Citiport N.A. $ Bond $ 141.52
d Citiport Euro Bond Ecu 126.83
d Citiport Pacific Bond Y 12453.00
d Citiport Austr. Dollar Bond AS 103.77
CITITRUST
w US $ Equities $ 255.83874
w US $ Bonds $ 15.08785
w US $ Money Market $ 14.74994
w Citiland $ 1118.44269
w Citiperformance Ptfl A $ 10.85145
w Citiperformance Ptfl B $ 11.06432
m The Good Earth Fund $ 17.16000
COMPASS INTL. HOLDINGS Ltd.
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267
w Bond : Dollar Med. Term $ 11.39
w Bond : Ecu Multicurr. Ecu 11.85
w Equity : United Kingdom £ 7.69
CRAGNOTTI & PARTNERS
w C & P Futures I Fund $ 998.02
w C & P Diversified Fund $ 986.28
CREDIT AGRICOLE : MOSAIS
d Actions Int'l Diversifiees FF 109.65
d Actions Nord-Americaines $ 19.53
d Actions Japonaises Y 1836.85
d Actions Anglaises £ 11.88
d Actions Allemandes DM 33.34
d Actions Francaises FF 110.62
d Actions Esp. & Port. Pta 2492.78
d Actions Italiennes Lit 27577.90
d Actions Bassin Med. Ecu 17.51
d Actions Bassin Pacifique $ 17.49
d Actions Europeennes Ecu 15.87
d Actions Agro-Aliment. FF 117.78
d Actions Sect. Comm. FF 98.12
d Oblig Int'l Diversifiees FF 112.78
d Oblig Nord-Americaines $ 17.32
d Oblig Japonaises Y 2149.67
d Oblig Anglaises £ 11.52
d Oblig Allemandes DM 33.14
d Oblig Francaises FF 123.16
d Oblig Esp. & Port. Pta 2357.52
d Oblig Italiennes Lit 28208.03
d Oblig Europeennes Ecu 18.11
d Oblig Haut Rendement 18.47
d Oblig Div Sensib Red FF 112.57
d Oblig Convert. Intern. FF 118.08
d Court Terme Ecu Ecu 18.12
d Court Terme US$ $ 16.50
d Court Terme FF FF 118.80
CREDIT COMMERCIAL de FRANCE
w CM Actibonds $ 37.05
w CM Global Growth $ 9.34
d Elysees Monetaire FF 74418.17
d Europe Prest. Fund A Ecu 9.16
d Europe Prest. Fund B Ecu 11.71
CREDIT SUISSE
d CSF Bonds SF 77.343
d Bond Valor Swf SF 97.381
d Bond Valor US - Dollar $ 116.250
d Bond Valor D - Mark DM 106.014
d Bond Valor Yen Y 9741.519
d Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 96.932
d Convert Valor Swf SF 141.457
d Convert Valor US - Dollar $ 136.644
d CSF International SF 128.423
d Actions Suisses SF 571.192
d Europa - Valor SF 218.573
d Energie - Valor SF 134.456
d Canasec SF 530.725
d Ussec SF 403.274
d Pacific - Valor SF 121.542
d CS Gold Valor $ 118.911
d CS Tiger Fund $ 695.360
d CS Ecu Bond A Ecu 98.473
d CS Ecu Bond B Ecu 144.231
d CS Gulden Bond A Fl 94.182
d CS Gulden Bond B Fl 125.381
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd A Pta 22467.280
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd B Pta 23254.880
d CS Euro Finance Fd A DM 212.875
d CS Euro Finance Fd B DM 212.875
d CS Prime Bond A DM 94.971
d CS Prime Bond B DM 114.474
d CS Europa Bond A DM 268.167
d CS Europa Bond B DM 213.529
d CS Fixed I SF 7% 1/96 SF 108.716
d CS Fixed I DM 8% 1/96 DM 103.160
d CS Fixed I Ecu 8 3/4% 1/96 Ecu 103.080
d CS Euro Blue Chips A DM 229.981
d CS Euro Blue Chips B DM 234.161
d CS Short-T. Bond $ A $ 107.780
d CS Short-T. Bond $ B $ 143.599
d CS Short-T. Bond DM A DM 96.337
d CS Short-T. Bond DM B DM 128.739
d CS Money Market Fd $ $ 1672.457
d CS Money Market Fd DM DM 1482.259
d CS Money Market Fd £ £ 2018.868
d CS Money Market Fd Yen Y 135216.050
d CS Money Market Fd C$ C$ 1156.459
d CS Money Market Fd Ecu Ecu 1151.719
d CS Money Market Fd SF SF 5130.449
d CS Money Market Fd HFl Fl 1208.402
d CS Money Market Fd Lit Lit 1034786.950
d CS Money Market Fd FF FF 5146.056
d CS Oeko-Protec A DM 254.816
d CS North American Fd A/B $ 212.515
d CS UK Fund A/B £ 97.853
d CS France Fund A/B FF 1024.393
CSFB FUND MGMT Ltd (0481-723916)
PB122, St Peter Port, Guernsey
w Islamic Mgmt Fund Ltd $ 943.89
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
d Concentra + DM 46.33
d Int'l Rentenfond + DM 71.71
EBC TRUST CO. (Jersey) Ltd
1-3 Seale St, St Helier ; 0534-36331
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND
d Capital $ 24.431
d Income $ 15.983
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
d Long Terme $ 34.4421
ECU FUTURES PLC (44 71 225 3011)
d Ecu Plc Omega Fund £ 1.11
d Ecu Plc Royden Fund £ 1.16
d Info Fund £ 1.96
EQUIFLEX LIMITED
w North America A Fl 13.57
FIDELITY INTL. INV. SERVICES (Lux)
d Balanced Pfl Hedged $ 13.36
d Balanced Pfl Unhedged $ 12.48
d Conv. Securities Pfl $ 8.96
d Discovery Fund $ 21.53
d Dollar Savings Trust $ 193.94
d Far East Fund $ 48.79
d Fid. Amer. Assets $ 177.35
m Fid. Amer. Values IV $ 115387.00
d Fid. Australia Fund $ 15.98
d Frontier Fund $ 35.91
d Global Ind Fund $ 17.55
d Global Selection Fund $ 13.79
d International Fund $ 16.70
d New Europe Fund $ 10.13
d Orient Fund $ 108.95
d Pacific Fund $ 317.78
d Special Growth Fund $ 33.51
d World Fund $ 92.34
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555
w Scanfonds Int'l Growth Fd $ 1.42
GAIA CURRENCY FUNDS
w Gaia Hedge I $ 103.22
w Gaia Hedge II $ 208.99
w Gaia Hedge III $ 36.99
w Gaia Swiss Franc Fd SF 84.07
m Gaia Guaranteed CL I $ 77.84
m Gaia Guaranteed CL II $ 80.71
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel : 41-1-2516640
d GAM (CH) Mondial SF 1297.00
d GAM (CH) Pacific SF 1960.00
d GAM (CH) America SF 1953.00
d GAM (CH) Europe SF 76.00
GAM TRADITION ANGLEFONDS AG.
d GAM Tradition SF 967.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.
45, La Motte Street, Jersey 0534 27301
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD Ltd
d American Fund $ 1.814
d Canadian Fund C$ 0.9469
d British Fund £ 2.520
d European Fund DM 5.378
d Eastern European Fd DM 3.848
d Asia Pacific Fund $ 2.411
d Japan Fund Y 324.9
d Australasian Fund $ 0.3570
d Global Resources Fund $ 0.7462
d Emerging Markets Fund £ 1.196
d International Growth Fd $ 3.243
d Sterling Bond Fund £ 1.103
d Ecu Bond Fund Ecu 1.0170
d International Bond Fd $ 1.343
d Global Conv. Bond Fd $ 18.06
d US Dollar Deposit $ 1.042
d Sterling Deposit £ 1.020
d French Franc Deposit FF 10.80
d Swiss Franc Deposit SF 5.328
d DM Deposit DM 5.389
d Yen Deposit Y 529.7
d Austr. Dollar Deposit AS 1.081
GARTMORE INDOSUEZ FUNDS 10/02/92
Tel : (352) 46 54 24 470
Fax : (352) 46 54 23
BOND PORTFOLIOS
d Deutsche Mark Bond DM 5.43
d Diverbond SF 2.71
d Dollar Bond $ 2.20
d European Bond Ecu 1.10
d French Franc Bond FF 10.50
d Global Bond $ 2.57
d Sterling Bond £ 0.99
EQUITY PORTFOLIOS
d Developing Markets $ 2.76
d Europe Ecu 1.10
d France FF 10.51
d Germany DM 4.78
d International $ 2.24
d Japan Y 245.00
d Natural Resources $ 2.02
d North America $ 2.25
d Pacific $ 2.34
d Singapore / Malaysia S$ 5.63
d Switzerland SF 2.46
d United Kingdom £ 1.16
RESERVE FUNDS
d Deutsche Mark Reserve DM 5.36
d Dollar Reserve $ 2.07
d French Franc Reserve FF 10.76
d Sterling Reserve £ 1.10
d Yen Reserve Y 272.00
GEFINOR FUNDS
London : 071-4994171, Geneva : 41-22355530
w East Investment Fund $ 889.39
w Scottish World Fund £ 209.3738
w State St. American $ 307.70
GENERALE BANK
(See also Interselex Group)
d Rentinvest $ 29.02
d Capital Rentinvest $ 163.38
d Rentinbel Distribution LF 9358.00
d Rentinbel Capitalization LF 12973.00
GENESEE FUND Ltd
w (A) Genesee Eagle $ 107.65
w (B) Genesee Short $ 69.16
w (C) Genesee Opportunity $ 130.17
w (D) Genesee Drill $ 103.37
w (E) Genesee Balanced $ 104.42
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT
11 Athol St, Douglas, I.of Man 44-624-626037
w GAM Arbitrage Inc. $ 295.27
w GAM America Inc. $ 385.98
w GAM Australia Inc. $ 143.87
w GAM ASEAN Inc. $ 393.98
w GAM Boston Inc. $ 351.67
w GAM Selection Inc. $ 475.42
w GAM European Inc. $ 93.86
w GAM Europe Fund $ 76.51
w GAM Franc-Val Inc. SF 191.39
w GAM France Inc. FF 1523.78
w GAM Global Fund $ 108.08
w GAM High Yield Inc. $ 120.28
w GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 281.91
w GAM International Inc. $ 140.47
w GAM Japan Inc. $ 663.64
w GAM North America $ 130.75
w GAM Money Mkts Fd $ $ 100.40
w GAM Money Mkts Fd £ £ 101.20
w GAM Money Mkts Fd SF SF 100.85
w GAM Money Mkts Fd DM DM 101.84
w GAM Money Mkts Fd Yen Y 10054.00
w GAM Mitt-Mar Fd Inc Allocs $ 123.45
w GAM MitMar Fd IncGenEst $ 125.76
w GAM Mitt-Mar Fd Trading $ 123.01
w GAM Mitt-Mar Fd Deferred Cl $ 114.82
w GAM Mitt-Mar Fd Euro £ 105.18
w GAM Overseas Inc. $ 99.70
w GAM Pacific Basin Fund $ 135.98
w GAM Pacific Inc. $ 600.34
w GAM Restr. Fund Inc $ 149.27
w GAM Singap-Malay Inc $ 268.02
w GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bd Fd SF 104.98
w GAM Value Inc. $ 95.67
w GAM Worldwide Inc. $ 450.78
w GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 288.95
w GAM Univ. Spain Inc. SF 114.20
w GAM Americana Inc. DM 111.39
w GAM Americana Acc. DM 111.39
w GAM Orient Inc. DM 97.56
w GAM Orient Acc. DM 97.56
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Acc. DM 121.82
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Inc DM 119.08
w GAM Univ. Dollar Acc. $ 118.04
w GAM Univ. Dollar Inc. $ 115.68
w GAM U.S. Inc. $ 222.54
w GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc. $ 171.01
w GAM UT Inc. $ 494.42
w GSAM Composite Inc. $ 249.16
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Ord. $ 126.54
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Spe. $ 154.19
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. SF SF 85.60
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. Yen Y 12712.00
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. DM DM 99.36
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. £ £ 128.34
w GAM Sterling Spec. Bd Fd £ 112.00
GT MANAGEMENT PLC (44 71 228 45 67)
d G.T. ASEAN Fund $ 45.78
d G.T. Asia Fund $ 18.59
d G.T. Australia Fund $ 26.18
d G.T. Berry Japan fund $ 26.44
w G.T. Biotech/Health Fd $ 23.24
w G.T. Bond Fund $ 18.22
d G.T. Deutschland Fund $ 12.36
d G.T. Dollar Fund $ 25.79
w G.T. Emerging Mkts Fd $ 14.02
w G.T. Euro Small Co Fd $ 22.39
d G.T. Europe Fund $ 32.42
w G.T. Global Small Co Fd $ 17.58
d G.T. Hong Kong Fund $ 39.75
d G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 11.14
d G.T. Investment Fund $ 16.34
w G.T. Japan OTC Stocks Fd $ 10.71
w G.T. Japan Small Co Fd $ 14.42
w G.T. Korea Fund $ 5.17
w G.T. Latin America Fd $ 19.84
w G.T. Newly Ind Countr Fd $ 31.35
r G.T. Technology Fund $ 58.22
d G.T. UK Small Companies $ 7.67
w G.T. US Small Companies $ 20.42
INTERNATIONAL ASSETS FUND
2, Bd Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg
w Japan B Yen 11265.00
w Diversifie C FF 525.35
w Europe Lux D Ecu 79.31
w Europe Sud E Ecu 87.00
INTERSELEX GROUP
d Int. America Sicav $ 19.51
d Int. Belgo Sicav BF 2715.00
d Int. Europa Sicav LF 9987.00
d Int. Pacific Sicav $ 94.86
d Int. World Distr. Sicav $ 98.54
INVESCO MIM INT'L. POB 271, Jersey
Tel: 44 534 73114
d Maximum Income Fund £ 1.0290
d Sterling Mngd Ptfl £ 1.6469
d Pioneer Markets £ 3.3780
d UK Growth Fund £ 1.1470
d Gold & Precious Metals $ 8.0540
d Japan Dollar Perf. Fund $ 2.8800
d Jersey Gilt Fund £ 0.1840
d Okasan Global Strategy $ 14.9200
d Asia Super Growth $ 14.3600
d Nippon Warrant Fund $ 4.3800
d Asia Tiger Warrant $ 1.8300
d European Warrant Fund $ 1.9900
d Gtd. N.W. 1994 $ 8.6100
PREMIER SELECT FUNDS
d American Growth $ 5.6100
d American Enterprise $ 8.9500
d Asia Tiger Growth $ 5.8200
d Dollar Reserve $ 5.1300
d European Growth $ 4.5100
d European Enterprise $ 5.2700
d Global Emerging Markets $ 8.9400
d Global Growth $ 4.9600
d Nippon Enterprise $ 6.2900
d Nippon Growth $ 4.5000
d North American Warrant $ 7.8900
ITALFORTUNE INTL. FUNDS
w Class A (Aggr. Growth Ital.) $ 48.10
w Class B (Global Equity) $ 11.08
w Class C (Global Bond) $ 11.71
w Class D (Ecu Bond) Ecu 10.57
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg
d JF ASEAN Trust $ 24.09
d JF Far East Wrnt Tr. $ 8.78
d JF Global Conv. Tr. $ 11.88
d JF Hong Kong Trust $ 10.43
d JF Japan Sm. Co Tr. Y 53054.00
d JF Japan Trust Y 13945.00
d JF Malaysia Trust $ 10.38
d JF Pacific Inc. Tr. $ 86.47
d JF Thailand Trust $ 12.72
JOHN GOVETT MGMT (I.O.M.) LTD
Tel: 44.624 - 62 94 28
w Govett Man. Futures £ 12.88
w Govett $ Gear. Curr. $ 14.26
w Govett Man. Fut. US$ $ 9.72
JULIUS BAER GROUP
d Baerbond SF 940.00
d Conbar SF 1458.00
d D-Mark Baer Bond Fund DM 1041.00
d Dollar Baer Bond Fund $ 1226.00
d Emerging Europe Fund DM 94.40
d Equibaer America $ 2208.00
d Equibaer Europe SF 1597.00
d Europe Bond Fund Ecu 117.10
d Helvetbar SF 1230.00
d Liquibaer $ 2186.00
w Multiadvisor Fx Fd $ 101692.00
d SFR - BAER SF 1014.00
d Stockbar SF 2062.00
d Swissbar SF 2108.00
KIDDER, PEABODY
b Chesapeake Fund Ltd $ 1537.93
b Int'l Guaranteed Fund $ 1091.42
b Stonehenge Ltd $ 1336.23
b The Gbl Asset Alloc Fd Ltd $ 871.45
b The Krieger Curr. Fd Ltd $ 1067.80
KLEINWORT BENSON SELECT FUND
d British Fund Ecu 1.91
d Emerging Asia Fund Ecu 1.74
d European Fund Ecu 1.81
d International Ecu 1.49
d Japanese Fund Ecu 1.59
d Kanetsis World Fund FM 12.87
d North American Fund Ecu 2.05
d Pacific Fund Ecu 1.74
d Sicav Dollar Bond $ 1.96
d Sicav Intnl Bond Ecu 2.01
d Sicav Sterling Bond £ 1.98
LATIN AMERICAN MANAGEMENT Co Ltd
Tel : London 071 628 1234
w Argentinian Invest Co Sicav $ 32.72
w Brazilian Invest Co Sicav $ 22.64
w Mexican Invest Co Sicav $ 31.15
LIPPO INVESTMENTS
w IDR Money Market $ 10.17
w Java Fund $ 5.69
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11
Deals 41-22-3073200/Inquir. 41-22-3073218
w Lloyds Int'l Dollar + $ 112.00
w Lloyds Int'l Europe + SF 190.80
w Lloyds Int'l Growth + SF 206.30
w Lloyds Int'l Income + SF 289.00
w Lloyds Int'l N. America + $ 208.05
w Lloyds Int'l Pacific + SF 160.00
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND Ltd
m Deutschemark Class DM 16.24
m Sterling Class £ 4.47
m US Dollar Class $ 7.11
MALABAR CAP MGMT (Bermuda) Ltd
m Malabar Int'l Fund $ 12.74
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES
m Mint Limited - Ordinary $ 45.04
m Mint Limited - Income $ 14.92
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue $ 24.66
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993 $ 22.19
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994 $ 18.72
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994 $ 16.17
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995 $ 13.33
m Fbme Mint Gtd Plc $ 119.24
m Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP) $ 100.34
m Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd $ 11.23
m Alubal Mint Gtd. Fund Ltd $ 117.26
m Athena Diversified Fut. $ 10.01
m Athena Guaranteed Fut. $ 10.22
d Athena Guaranteed Curr. $ 10.52
d Mop Guaranteed 1996 Ltd $ 9.39
MERRILL LYNCH
d Dollar Assets Portfolio $ 1.00
d Iberia Portfolio $ 9.69
d World Nat Res Pfl Sh A $ 11.79
d World Nat Res Pfl Sh B $ 10.96
d Merrill Lynch Short-Term
d World Income Portfolio
d Class A $ 9.46
d Class B $ 9.46
d Prime Rate Portfolio $ 10.00
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL
GLOBAL CURRENCY BOND SERIES
Australian Dollar Portfolio
d Category A AS 15.19
d Category B AS 15.18
Canadian Dollar Portfolio
d Category A C$ 12.53
d Category B C$ 12.49
Deutsche Mark Portfolio
d Category A DM 11.26
d Category B DM 11.24
Pound Sterling Portfolio
d Category A £ 12.96
d Category B £ 12.93
US Dollar Portfolio
d Category A $ 12.58
d Category B $ 12.59
Yen Portfolio
d Category A Y 1125.00
d Category B Y 1122.00
Multi Currency Bond Pfl
d Class A $ 19.35
d Class B $ 19.22
US Federal Securities Pfl
d Class A $ 9.78
d Class B $ 10.30
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL
EQUITY / CONVERTIBLE SERIES
BASIC VALUE PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 11.82
d Class B $ 11.58
CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES PTFL
d Class A $ 12.44
d Class B $ 12.47
GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 9.17
d Class B $ 8.87
EURO EQUITY PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 11.20
d Class B $ 11.04
LATIN AMERICA PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 18.91
d Class B $ 18.90
MULTIMANAGER N.V.
w European Curr. Bond Fd Ecu 11.32
w European Growth Fd Ecu 11.11
w Yen Bond Fund Y 1445.00
w Japanese Growth Fd Y 867.00
w Forex Fund $ 10.39
w American Growth Fd $ 11.31
m Emerging Markets Fd $ 15.16
m Futures Fd $ 10.07
NIMARBEN
w Class A $ 253.14
NMB BANK, PO 1800, 1000 BV Amsterdam
w NMB Euromix Growth Fd LF 3237.00
w NMB Real Estate Fund Fl 37.50
w The Brazil Fund $ 1.8900
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) Ltd
d Nomura Jakarta Fund $ 4.88
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.
d Nomura Gulf Fund $ 8.44
NORIT CURRENCY FUND
m NCF USD $ 859.08
m NCF DEM DM 865.24
m NCF CHF SF 871.34
m NCF FRF FF 4361.32
m NCF JPY Y 85897.00
m NCF BEF BF 26193.00
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
w Multicurrency $ 27.41
w Dollar Medium Term $ 20.83
w Dollar Long Term $ 17.77
w Japanese Yen Y 4104.00
w Pound Sterling £ 20.82
w Deutsche Mark DM 14.62
w Dutch Florin Fl 14.89
w HY Euro Currencies Ecu 12.65
w Swiss Franc SF 11.35
w US Dollar Short Term $ 11.74
w HY Euro Curr Divid Pay Ecu 10.54
w Swiss Multicurrency SF 14.16
w European Currency Ecu 17.89
w Belgian Franc BF 110.76
w Convertible $ 12.45
w French Franc FF 125.70
w Swiss Multi-Dividend SF 9.47
w Canadian Dollar C$ 11.41
w Dutch Florin Multi Fl 12.45
w Swiss Franc Divid Pay SF 10.38
w Short Term Global Income $ 2.082
w Short Term Global Divid $ 2.009
OLYMPIA Capital Intl. BVI
c/o OCM, 11 Av. Friedland 75008 PARIS
Tel: 33-1-45639038 Fax: 33-1-42567009
w Finsbury Group $ 171.80
w Olympia Securite SF SF 147.87
w Winch. Frontier $ 307.58
w Winch. Fut. Olympia Star $ 111.42
w Winch. Gl.Sec.Inc.PL(A/B) $ 8.77
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Madison Ecu 1160.90
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser D Ecu 1337.90
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser F Ecu 1354.44
w Winch. Hldg US$ $ 14.73
w Winch. Reser. Multi. Gvbd $ 16.66
OPTIMA FUND MANAGEMENT
6 Front St, Hamilton, Bermuda (809 295-4000)
w Optima Fund $ 14.81
w Optima Futures Fund $ 11.35
w Optima Short Fund $ 8.50
PARIBAS-GROUP
d Europhenix Ecu 194.18
d Luxor $ 7.96
d Par US Treas. Bond Cl B $ 148.83
d Parinter Bond Fund $ 16.48
d Parinter Fund $ 238.25
w Parvest Obli-DM A DM 1278.25
w Parvest Obli-DM B DM 1531.62
w Parvest Obli-Dollar A $ 1211.87
w Parvest Obli-Dollar B $ 1559.78
d Parvest Obli-Franc A FF 1478.56
d Parvest Obli-Franc B FF 1482.53
d Parvest Obli-Gulden A Fl 1016.59
d Parvest Obli-Gulden B Fl 1279.36
d Parvest Obli-Sterling £ 125.86
w Parvest Obli-Yen A Y 111320.00
w Parvest Obli-Yen B Y 135327.00
PERMAL GROUP
b Drakkar Growth $ 3088.61
b EuroMir (Ecu) Ltd Ecu 1233.36
b Media Ltd $ 1049.61
b Nascal Ltd $ 1443.86
b Updyke Ltd $ 272.37
PICTET & CIE - GROUP
d Pictet Valsuisse (CH) SF 446.20
b Eur. Opportunity (Lux) Ecu 97.16
b Euroval (Lux) Ecu 169.23
b Global Value (Lux) Quant. Ecu 119.46
m Intl Small Cap (IOM) $ 331.47
m Emerging Markets Fund $ 117.70
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Rokin 55, 1012kk, Amsterdam (20-5211188)
w Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 29.05
w Asian Selection Fd N.V. Fl 57.59
w DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V. $ 37.85
w EMS Offshore Fd N.V. Fl 101.23
w Environment Growth Fund Fl 32.77
w Eur. Growth Fund N.V. Fl 50.95
w Japan Diversified Fund $ 44.44
w Leveraged Cap Hold $ 467.93
PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT
(212) 332-1032 advisor to :
d Prism Futures Fd (EFF) $ 302.96
d Conqueror Fund Ltd $ 92.34
d Apex Fund Ltd $ 113.38
d Rainbow Futures Ltd $ 138.18
d Harmonic Futures Ltd $ 91.83
d Viceroy Futures Ltd $ 265.80
PUTNAM
d Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 48.73
w Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Trust $ 25.53
d Putnam Glob. High Growth $ 15.14
d Putnam High Inc. GNMA Fds $ 9.47
d Putnam Int'l Fund $ 13.21
PYRFORD, SWITZ (022) 25 17 25
w Pyrford Australian AS 97.00
w Pyrford Int'l SF 95.00
QUANTUM GROUP OF FUNDS
w Emerging Growth Fd N.V. $ 106.81
w Quantum Fund N.V. $ 13075.19
w Quasar Int'l Fund N.V. $ 142.87
w Quota Fund N.V. $ 100.28
ROBECO GROUP
POB 973, 3000 AZ Rotterdam (10-2241224)
d Robeco Fl 98.10
d Rolinco Fl 98.50
d Rorento Fl 71.30
d Rodamco Fl 54.70
d RG America Fund Fl 103.60
d RG Europe Fund Fl 97.80
d RG Pacific Fund Fl 93.70
ROTHSCHILD AST. MGT.
w Tokyo Pacific Hldgs (Sea) $ 152.89
SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDING
w Republic (Gnsey) $ Inc Fd $ 10.31
w Republic GAM Fund $ 115.34
w Republic GAM Growth $ 109.98
w Republic GAM Pacific $ 102.03
w Republic GAM Europe Fd SF 100.47
d Republic GAM America Fd $ 100.18
SKANDIFOND
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
w Equity Int'l Acc $ 15.00
w Equity Int'l Inc $ 12.59
w Equity Global $ 1.39
w Equity For East $ 2.41
w Equity Nat. Resources $ 8.73
w Equity Japan Y 103.00
w Equity Nordic $ 1.35
w Equity U.K. £ 1.34
w Equity Continental Europe $ 1.39
w Equity Mediterranean $ 1.02
w Equity North America $ 1.86
w Bond Int'l Acc $ 10.78
w Bond Int'l Inc $ 7.18
w High Income Acc $ 1.49
w High Income Inc $ 1.06
w Bond Sweden SKr 13.61
w Bond DEM DM 1.06
w Bond Dollar $ 1.02
w Enskilda Int'l Bond $ 113.25
w Multicurrency $ 1.44
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP
d Asia Fund $ 400.95
d BTW Category A $ 14.67
d BTW Category B $ 36.16
SOGELUX FUND (SF)
w SF Bonds A U.S.A. $ 14.29
w SF Bonds B Germany DM 26.04
w SF Bonds C France FF 103.67
w SF Bonds E G.B. £ 10.28
w SF Bonds F Japan Y 1902.00
w SF Bonds G Europe Ecu 14.47
w SF Bonds H World Wide $ 15.27
w SF Bonds J Belgium BF 670.00
w SF Eq. K North America $ 15.14
w SF Eq. L W.Europe Ecu 13.27
w SF Eq. M Pacific Basin Y 1394.00
w SF Eq. N France FF 70.80
w SF Eq. P Growth Countries $ 14.09
w SF Eq. Q Gold Mines $ 12.37
w SF Eq. R World Wide $ 14.80
w SF Short Term S France FF 140.35
w SF Short Term T Eur. Ecu 13.78
SOGELUX INDEX FUND (SIF)
w S.I.F. France Capital FF 1038.87
w S.I.F. France Distrib. FF 1038.87
w S.I.F. GB Capital £ 118.82
w S.I.F. GB Distrib. £ 118.82
w S.I.F. Japan Capital Y 11330.00
w S.I.F. Japan Distrib. Y 11330.00
w S.I.F. US Capital $ 109.01
w S.I.F. US Distrib. $ 109.01
w S.I.F. World Capital $ 134.19
w S.I.F. World Distrib. $ 134.19
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.
w SAM Diversified Inc. $ 116.52
w SAM Strategy Inc. $ 100.22
m Alpha SAM Inc. $ 102.96
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.
146 Bd de la Petrusse, L-2330 Luxembourg
w Neptune Maritime Fund $ 4.69
b SHB Bond Fund $ 51.49
w Svenska Sel. Fd Amer Sh $ 13.88
w Svenska Sel. Fd Germany DM 9.31
w Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Bd Sh $ 12.44
w Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Sh $ 52.47
w Svenska Sel. Fd Japan Y 468.00
w Svenska Sel. Fd Nordic Sh $ 11.13
w Svenska Sel. Fd Pacif Sh $ 4.89
d Svenska Sel. Fd S/T Ass Sh $ 11.06
w Svenska Sel. Fd Swed Bds SKr 1127.59
w Svenska Sel. Fd Sylvia Sh Ecu 1074.90
SWISS BANK CORP. (Issue Prices)
d SBC 100 Index Fund SF 1133.00
d SBC Bond Portfolio - C$ C$ 108.59
d SBC Bond Portfolio - Ecu Ecu 105.87
d SBC Bond Portfolio - FF FF 529.94
d SBC DM Short A/B DM 1122.14
d SBC Euro Stock Ecu 164.00
d SBC Global Ecu Growth Ecu 1018.40
d SBC Global Ecu Yield Ecu 1027.90
d SBC Global SF Growth SF 1015.80
d SBC Global SF Yield SF 1025.73
d SBC Global USD Growth $ 1038.25
d SBC Global USD Yield $ 1044.99
d SBC MMF - £ £ 2427.54
d SBC MMF - C$ C$ 4183.80
d SBC MMF - DFl Fl 6311.86
d SBC MMF - Ecu Ecu 3145.18
d SBC MMF - FF FF 21078.31
d SBC MMF - Lit Lit 4256369.00
d SBC MMF - SF SF 5222.46
d SBC MMF - US - Dollar $ 6771.81
d SBC MMF - Yen Y 597769.00
d SBC Sfr Bond A SF 1056.35
d SBC Sfr Bond B SF 1169.64
d America Valor $ 324.98
d Anglo Valor £ 195.84
d Asia Portfolio SF 574.46
d Convert Bond Selection SF 95.08
d D-Mark Bond Selection DM 107.61
d Dollar Bond Selection $ 135.88
d Ecu Bond Selection Ecu 98.97
d Florin Bond Selection Fl 111.98
d France Valor FF 1746.69
d Germania Valor DM 458.27
d Gold Portfolio $ 334.48
d Iberia Valor Pta 47214.00
d Ital Valor Lit 373489.00
d Japan Valor Y 25550.00
d Sterling Bond Selection £ 104.57
d Sw. Foreign Bond Selection SF 100.40
d Swissvalor SF 379.75
d Universal Bond Selection SF 74.58
d Universal Fund SF 104.45
d Yen Bond Selection Y 10972.00
T. ROWE PRICE ASSOCIATES INC.
m T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd $ 7.41
TEMPLETON W.WIDE INVESTMENTS
GROWTH PORTFOLIO
d Class A-1 $ 10.36
d Class A-2 $ 12.01
d Class A-3 $ 11.36
d Class B-1 $ 10.13
d Class B-2 $ 11.78
INCOME PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 11.05
d Class B $ 10.96
TERMINVEST Tel : 48.78.92.89
m Dual Futures Fd Cl D Units $ 114.95
m Galaxy Futures Fund Ltd $ 132.94
THORNTON MANAGEMENT Ltd
d Pacif Invt Fd SA £ £ 8.75
d Pacif Invt Fd SA DM DM 25.11
d Pacif Invt Wrnt Fd SA £ £ 3.75
d Pacif Invt Wrnt Fd SA DM DM 10.76
d Eastern Crusader Fund $ 7.99
d Thornton Int'l Opp. Fd $ 1.65
d Thornton HK Gateway Fd $ 20.93
d Thornton Japan Fund Ltd $ 24.51
d Thor. Lith Dragons Fd Ltd $ 22.52
d Thornton Orient Inc Fd Ltd $ 22.32
d Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd $ 24.47
d Thornton Tiger Fd Ltd $ 32.97
NEW TIGER SEL. FUND
d Thailand $ 9.15
d Malaysia $ 10.17
d Indonesia $ 5.60
THORNTON TAIWAN FUND
d Equity Income $ 11.49
d Equity Growth $ 12.50
d Liquidity $ 10.80
UEBERSEEBANK Zurich
d B - Fund SF 1064.56
w E - Fund SF 565.06
d J - Fund SF 327.94
d M - Distribution SF 101.70
d M - Fund SF 1107.75
d UBZ Euro-Income Fund SF 10.61
UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS
d Universal Cdn. Equity C$ 9.62
d Universal Pacific C$ 9.68
d Universal American C$ 9.89
d Universal Cdn. Resource C$ 4.00
d Universal Global C$ 6.98
d Canada Guar. Mortgage Fd C$ 16.22

Other Funds
w Acropolis Fund Ltd $ 1016.28
r Acticroissance FF 524.26
w Actifinance Int'l $ 1061.84
w Actifutures Ltd $ 999.36
w Actigestion FF 1144.82
w Activest Int'l $ 28.91
m Advanced Strategies $ 117.48
w Aquila International Fund $ 289.53
w Arbifin Investment $ 1012.50
b Ariane $ 4444.93
d Asia Oceania Fund $ 9.83
m Associated Investors Inc $ 837.93
b Atlantic Fund $ 80.19
r Australia Fund $ 17.87
w Balfour Maclaine Series 1 $ 957.87
w BEM International $ 7.99
w Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 103.40
m Cal Futures 1990 Fd Ltd $ 23.91
d CB German Index Fund DM 125.00
w CMI Investment Fund $ 1408.00
w Convert. Fd Int'l A Certs $ 18.80
w Convert. Fd Int'l B Certs $ 65.22
w Cowen Enterprise Fd N.V. $ 1211.31
w Crypton Int'l Ltd $ 933.49
w Cumber Int'l N.V. $ 319.98
d D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst $ 27.15
w D.G.C. $ 244.59
d Daiwa Japan Fund Y 6606.00
d Dreyfus America Fund $ 22.87
w Eas Overseas Fund Ltd $ 1344.00
d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus A BF 8710.00
d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus B BF 8988.00
d Emi France Ind. Plus A FF 872.52
d Emi France Ind. Plus B FF 886.60
d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus A DM 88.88
d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus B DM 90.85
d Emi Spain Ind. Plus A Pta 9783.00
d Emi Spain Ind. Plus B Pta 9854.00
d Emi UK Index Plus A £ 103.24
d Emi UK Index Plus B £ 106.65
m Enigma Currency Fd $ 19.45
w Espir. Sto Inv. M Ecu Bd Fd Ecu 107.51
w Espir. Sto Inv. M Sth Eur Fd $ 8.66
w Esprit Sicav Ecu 1175.56
d Eurosud FF 1806.70
d Europe 1992 $ 10.69
d Europe Obligations Ecu 86.63
w F.I.T. Fund FF FF 126.86
w F.M.P. Portfolio $ 0.5735
w Fairfield Int'l Ltd $ 171.20
w Fairfield Sentry Ltd $ 247.48
w Fairfield Strat. Ltd $ 69.60
m Fatom Fund $ 822.19
m First Eagle Fund $ 4219.93
m First Eco Ltd Ecu 80.27
m First Frontier Funds $ 74.95
w FL Trust Switzerland SF 98.55
d Fondilalia $ 84.18
w Fonselex Issue Pr. SF 148.15
d Force Cash DM Sicav DM 5325.33
d Force Cash Ecu Sicav Ecu 2732.42
d Forexfund Limited $ 8.50
w Formula Selection Fd SF 61.79
d Frankl-Trust Effekten Fd DM 156.54
d Frankl-Trust Interzins DM 40.31
d Gemini Intl Multi $ 1042.10
m Gems Progressive Fd Ltd $ 1150.28
w George V Inv. Bond Fd $ 23.84
m German Sel. Associates DM 1771.81
w Global Futures Mgt Ltd $ 1002.95
w Gonnord SF 26.15
d Green Line France FF 684.75
m Guaranteed Capital Imm 94 LF 521945.00
m Hasenbichler Com AG $ 2514.80
w Haussmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 435.81
d Hentsch T.F. SF 11158.00
w Hestia Fund $ 185.18
w Horizon Fund FF 11286.63
d IAM Flagship Fund Ecu 75.84
w Ibex Holdings Ltd SF 197.49
w IFDC Japan Fund Y 24440.00
r ILA-IGB $ 1.55
r ILA-IGS $ 9.94
w Infinity Fund $ 230.9941
r Int'l Securities Fund Ecu 27.45
m Interface Fund Ltd $ 161.23
d Interfund SA $ 47.43
w Intersec - KBL $ 3991.17
d Investa DWS DM 71.92
d Investmentor Fund $ 105.69
m J Capel Guaranteed Fund $ 10.58
w Japan Pacific Fund $ 214.00
m Japan Selection Asses Y 7662.00
w Japan Selection Fund $ 221.88
w JWH Worldwide Fund $ 10.82
m Kenda LDC Fund $ 174.4989
d Kenmar Guaranteed $ 10.17
w Kenmar Int'l - B $ 10535.00
d Kenmar L/C $ 8.71
m Key Hedge Fund Inc $ 121.29
d KML-II High Yield $ 621.19
w Knightsbr. Futures $ 995.00
w Korea Growth Trust $ 22.18
m L.F. Yield & Growth Fd $ 1018.22
b La Fayette Holdings Ltd $ 180.66
w Lasl Sicav $ 1021.12
w Leumi Vol. Francaises FF 1026.67
m London Portfolio Services $ 9.82
m LPS Intl H.P.B. $ 11.73
w Luxfund $ 111.25
m Lynx Sel. Holdings SF 126.75
w M I Multi-strategy $ 1173.07
w M.Kingdon Offshore, N.V. $ 11.02
m Maritime Fund Int'l Ltd $ 736.69
w Mat Growth ESCF DM 17.00
w Mat Growth USCF $ 14.61
w Matterhorn Offshore Fd $ 9555.84
m Maverick Limited $ 230834.53
w MBE Japan Fund LF 1997.00
m MCM Int. Limited $ 177.04
d Mediolanum Selective Fd $ 39.14
w Millenium Int'l $ 10.00
w Moore Global Invts. Ltd $ 2532.84
d NCA Fund $ 10.55
d New Millennium Fut. Ltd $ 857.75
d Newbank Debentures $ 1255.00
w Nippon Fund $ 109.80
d NM Inc. & Growth Fund $ 19.43
m NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio $ 160.27
w NMT Citadel Bond SF 126.35
m NMT Nastec Portfolio $ 160.98
d Nomura-Cap Int'l Eq Fd $ 15.61
w Noveurope - KBL Ecu 2804.03
m NSM Invest. Ltd. Senso SH $ 9.20
m NSM Invest. Ltd. Tetryx SH SF 9.89
m NSP F.I.T. Ltd $ 11.51
m Oppenheimer U.S. Arb. $ 133.58
d Optimal Effect Fut. Ltd $ 974.89
m Optimum Fund $ 1548.76
m Overlook Performance $ 1582.72
d Pacific Nies Fund $ 6.35
d PAM Futures Trad. $ 385.98
w Pan European Futures Ltd $ 4384.74
m PAN International Ltd $ 107.47
w Pancurri Inc. $ 162.94
m Paragon Fund Limited $ 10.48
w Plurigestion FF 19.43
w Plurivest International FF 108.96
d Precision Fund Ltd $ 82.61
d Premier Futures Ltd $ 1056.63
d Profirent SA DM 1149.05
w Puget-Mahe Barclays Pac. $ 168.65
w Pulsar LDC debt Fd $ 122.4051
m Quark Int'l Trad Prog $ 9879.007
w RM Futures Fund Sicav $ 18930.50
w Sailor's Intl Equity Ecu 1004.86
w Sailor's Intl Fixed Ecu 1074.58
w Samurai Portfolio SF 262.10
d Sanyo Kle. Spain Fd $ 10.02
d Sarakreek Holding N.V. $ 15.20
w Saturn Fund $ 1075.25
d SCI / Tech. SA Luxembourg $ 19.90
m Scimitar Guar. Curr Fd $ 8.87
m Scimitar Guaranteed Fd $ 9.27
w Securefund 2000 Ltd $ 6.00
m Semadex $ 107.74
m SLH Guar. F.F.I. $ 1340.00
w SP International SA $ 8847.95
m Sussex McGarr $ 1562.80
w Techno Growth Fund SF 51.61
d Templeton Global Inc. $ 10.01
m The J Fund B.V.I. Ltd. $ 1124.815
w The Jaguar Fund N.V. $ 331.50
d The Petrus Fund Ltd $ 0.95
w Thema M-M Futures $ 1002.53
m TIIC (OTC) Jap. Fd Sicav $ 10.80
b Tokyo (OTC) Fund Sicav $ 8.02
w Trans Global Invt Ltd $ 115.70
w Transpacific Fund Y 21901.00
w Trinity Futures Fd Ltd $ 985.722
d Tudor B.V.I. Futures Ltd $ 9667.36
m Turquoise Fund $ 195.98
m Tweedy Browne (UK) n.v. $ 1453.63
w Tweedy Browne n.v. Cl A $ 4826.18
w Tweedy Browne n.v. Cl B $ 1768.60
d Uni Bond Fund Ecu 1852.79
r Uni Capital Fund Ecu 1288.15
d Unico Equity Fund DM 60.72
d Unico Inv. Fund DM 60.58
m Unitrades CHF SF 1175.13
m Unitrades CHF Reg SF 1027.15
m Unitrades FRF FF 12092.67
m Unitrades USD $ 1133.00
d Univers Bonds DM 150.17
w Ursus Int'l Ltd $ 6089.00
m Valbonne Ecu 114.35
w Vanderbilt Assets $ 17.51
m Victor Futures Fund $ 208.99
w Wilier Asia Fund $ 11.11
w Willerbond Capital $ 14.46
d Win Global Fd Bd Ptfl Ecu 112.72
d Win Global Fd Eq Ptfl Ecu 101.91
d Win Global Fd Res. Ptfl SF 214.17
d World Balanced Fund S.A. $ 13.09
w Worldwide Securities $ 46.30
w Worldwide Special $ 908.89
m Young SF 176.88
m Zweig Int'l Ltd. S/S $ 14459.00

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SPORTS

Privy to Babe Ruth's Secrets

The Associated Press

BALTIMORE — The "House that Ruth Built" is in New York, but the outhouse built for Ruth is in his hometown — underneath center field in the city's new baseball stadium.

The privy used by the Sultan of Swat and his family was among artifacts found by archaeologists working with construction crews at Oriole Park at Camden Yards, where the Baltimore Orioles are to begin playing this spring.

"This is in my opinion the premier collection of urban artifacts ever excavated in our entire region," said R. Christopher Goodwin, whose archaeological firm conducted the dig for the Maryland Stadium Authority.

The stadium, which officially opens April 6, was built in a section southwest of downtown called Camden Yards, after an old station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

One of the area's former residents was the Babe's father, George Herman Ruth Sr., who operated a saloon from 1906 to 1912 in what is now center field.

The Ruths lived above the saloon and their privy was directly behind it. Bruce Hoffman, the stadium authority's executive director, said the privy had been filled in and did not pose a sanitary threat.

Babe Ruth lived perhaps three years in Camden Yards because from 1902 to 1914, he was in and out of reform school, researchers say.

He went on to become baseball's first great slugger. Yankee Stadium in New York became known as the "House that Ruth Built" because it was built to accommodate the bigger crowds Ruth attracted.

Before the Baltimore dig, archaeologists created a computerized geographic information system using 113 historic maps of the area, which helped them locate the Ruth saloon and other landmarks.

Archaeologists also were aided by the recollections of Babe Ruth's 92-year-old sister, Mary Ruth Moberly, who lives in Maryland.

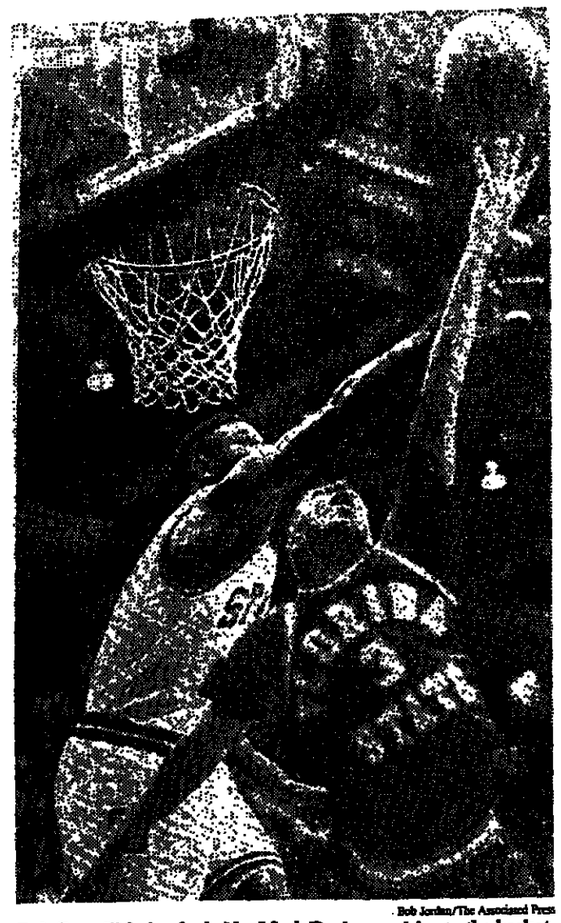
"She thought we were benign, but crazy," Goodwin said of her reaction to digging up the privy.

Privies are historical time capsules because they were used for trash disposal before communities had municipal trash service.

The dig on the Ruth property yielded two privies, one for the Ruths and one made 100 years earlier and used by Frances Whiddington, an upper-class woman, whose status is reflected in broken porcelain and pottery that she discarded.

Items taken from the Ruths' privy included old pipes, glassware, china, cherry pits, watermelon seeds and a coconut, Williams said.

Because the outhouse was used by other dwellers after the Ruth family, it is impossible to determine which items came from the Ruth household. But items from that site will be sent to the nearby Babe Ruth Museum, she said.



Bob Jordan/The Associated Press

Bob Sura (3) being fouled by Mark Davis on a drive to the basket.

Florida State Wins, 87-79, Despite N.C. State Barrage

The Associated Press

RALEIGH, North Carolina — Bob Sura and Douglas Edwards scored 25 points each and 23d-ranked Florida State survived a North Carolina State long-range onslaught for an 87-79 victory.

It gave Sura and his teammates three victories out of the last four tries in the heart of the Atlantic Coast Conference.

"I think the North Carolina game on the road set the tone for our whole season," Sura said. "We always come into every game with such confidence on the road, and that's what's been our biggest attribute."

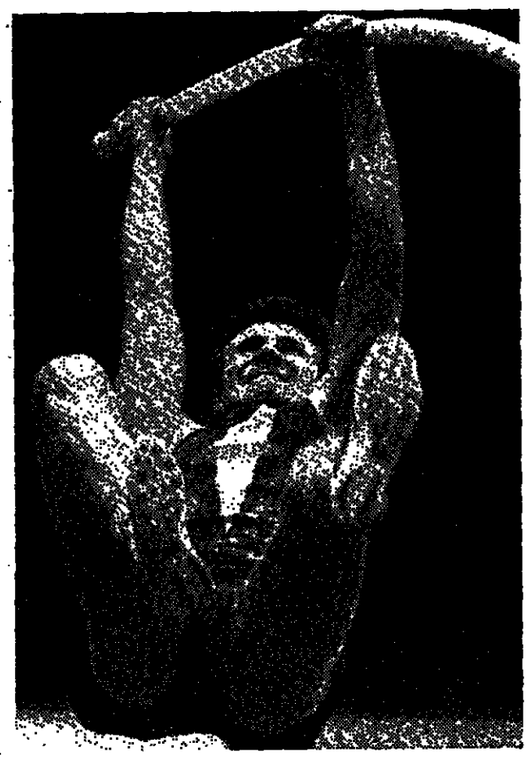
In the only game on Monday night involving a top-25 team, North Carolina State hit 18 3-pointers to break its own ACC record. The previous mark of 16 was set last season against Maryland.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

But Florida State weathered the barrage by making 16 of 20 free throws in the stretch drive of the second half.

The record was also overshadowed as North Carolina State dropped a seventh straight game. The Wolfpack tried 40 3-pointers, two short of its league mark also set against Maryland a year ago.

Florida State is 16-6 overall and 8-4 in the ACC. North Carolina State is 9-13, 3-6.



Kimimasa Mayama/Reuters

A Victory, But No Record

Sergei Bubka of Ukraine soaring to clear the bar at 5.90 meters and win the pole vault Tuesday at the Yomiuri Chitose International Indoor Track and Field Meet in Osaka, Japan. Bubka vaulted 5.70 meters and 5.90 meters in one try each, but failed when he had the bar set at 6.13 meters. That height was a centimeter above his indoor world record, set in March 1991 in Grenoble, France.

Juventus, a Great Equalizer

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The games top people play are not always seen in television coverage, even when the presidents own more satellite purchasing power than anyone else.

Behind the Italian League encounter last Sunday between AC Milan and Juventus was the personal duel between the club owners Silvio Berlusconi and Gianni Agnelli. Two of the most influential businessmen in Italy, they attach such personal fortunes and prestige to soccer as only Italians can.

When Berlusconi was approached by an independent Belgian TV documentary company filming the lives of the soccer barons, he made certain suggestions. One was that the film crew accompany him on the weekend of the big one: the Milan-Juventus match at San Siro.

Rob Hughes

Doubtless, Berlusconi had the crew's interests in mind. He offered the best Italian canvas. I also suspect Berlusconi fancied his chances of portraying his and Milan's omnipotence by beating Agnelli's Juve.

Well, Milan was the better of equals. It should have won, and Berlusconi's boys would then have been seven points clear of second-place Juventus with 14 matches to go. But a couple of missed opportunities here, a moment of misfortune when the ball struck a post there, enabled Juventus to fight for a 1-1 draw.

Like a second anthem, the singing of Juve followers became louder and louder in the shrill whistling sound of the 85,000 spectators packed into San Siro. The final impression was of a less than invincible Milan and an improving Juventus that, alone, just might come from behind to snatch the championship.

The day's most spectacular moment fell to Juventus. Milan had struck early, through a typical opportunist Marco van Basten goal after three minutes.

"A punch to the solar plexus!" said Giovanni Trappatoni, the Juventus coach. If any Italian trainer can instill the will to come back off the ropes, Trap is the man.

His new Juventus, like the one he forged in a previous spell, is becoming organized, resilient and brave. And the equalizer on Sunday deserves to sustain the two-horse championship.

Roberto Galia, a typical Trappatoni worker, opened up Milan with an astute pass. Pierluigi Casiraghi saw it early, and hit a classic right-foot volley.

The volley, in a pressure match, is pure art. It springs from instinct and is executed before thought can delay movement.

As a forward, Casiraghi practices it a thousand times. He imagines it a million times. But when it comes, he has to stay loose even if his nervous system is afire. If he thinks he might miss, the chance goes; if he fears missing, failure is guaranteed.

Some critics blamed Milan defender Paolo Maldini for allowing Casiraghi his split second of freedom to move and shoot. Italian critics! They are bred on defense; if their logic prevailed, caution would stifle all, and forwards might as well not turn up, never mind turn into heroes.

CAUTION, thank heavens, is seldom what moves big thinkers like Agnelli and Berlusconi. Sometimes — whisper it softly — one follows the precedent of the other.

Years ago, Agnelli's Juventus ruled. In almost six years since Berlusconi rescued Milan from financial decay, his red and black colors have dominated. Now, by spending and by reinvesting in the discarded tandem of Giampiero Boniperti as president and Trappatoni as coach, Juventus is back in the frame.

Agnelli may once have felt team trainers were as interchangeable as light bulbs. He has paid for such thought, as clubs such as Real Madrid are doing now.

Berlusconi has, so far, played a perfect hand on coaches. The seeds of Milan's success were sewn by the veteran Nils Liedholm and blossomed under Arrigo Sacchi.

And when Sacchi's scholarly influence waned, Berlusconi released him to the national federation. The replacement, former player Fabio Capello, was already in waiting.

Berlusconi had told him, years ago: "Trust me. You will get your chance the day Sacchi leaves. Just prepare yourself as a business manager and in football."

Capello was apprenticed to managing the contracts and business side of Milan's ice hockey, volleyball and basketball teams. It led to scathing remarks about how basketball could prepare a man for soccer but, though Berlusconi will hate the reference, his method is borrowed from his chief rival.

Decades ago, Agnelli had taken his favorite player, Boniperti, into the business side of his Fiat empire, tempering him for the day his soccer background would be used in managing the club.

The way Capello has this season rejuvenated the established players, the Dutchmen in particular, is such that after a recent 5-0 trouncing of third-place Napoli, van Basten commented:

"Perfection in soccer does not exist, but this time we came pretty close."

Perfection, with a hint of freshness and an eye for the future. Capello has trusted two newish men among his stars: on the left of midfield, 29-year-old Alberigo Evani is so consistent that he is tipped for late international honors, while in midfield 20-year-old Demetrio Albertini has been promoted above such talent as Carlo Ancelotti and Roberto Donadoni.

Twenty, of course, is not an age of innocence in sport. But, though Maldini and Franco Baresi were Milan first teamers at 17, Albertini's breakthrough is rare in these days of multibillion-lira imports.

FINALLY, a word in defense of Luca di Montezemolo. The man who ran Italy's 1990 World Cup, Montezemolo was castigated for all that went wrong with Juventus last season.

A man principally of motor sport and law, he was thrust into the job of renovating Juventus overnight. He spent Agnelli's millions, notably on Roberto Baggio, on Jurgen Kholer, on Massimo Carrera.

But he walked into a time spasm. Baggio, like Salvatore Schillaci, was physically and emotionally spent after the World Cup. So was Montezemolo.

He tried, and failed, to tempt Trappatoni back to run the team. Trappatoni's wife, maybe knowing more about timing than any of them, said 1990 was the wrong year to return, and Ernesto Pelligrini, Inter's president fought off the bid.

Juventus struggled, Montezemolo was moved by Agnelli. Before departing, he returned to the home of Trappatoni, this time to sign his man. Now, with other problems on Montezemolo's plate, the trainer he wanted is beginning to galvanize the players he bought.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

BOOKS

THE NEW EMPERORS: China in the Era of Mao and Deng

By Harrison E. Salisbury. 544 pages. $24.95. Little, Brown & Co. Inc., 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Arnold R. Isaacs

HARRISON SALISBURY, who has spent a good deal of the last 50 years interpreting Communist societies for American readers, took on a particularly difficult task in writing "The New Emperors."

"The New Emperors" gives an extraordinary and disturbing picture of how "the enigmatic state created by Mao Zedong and inherited by Deng Xiaoping" was ruled, and misruled, during four tumultuous decades.

Particularly in his account of Mao's dominion (1948-1976), Salisbury draws much of his information from interviews with veteran Communist Party leaders and aides who were able to give firsthand accounts of Mao's stormy reign.

No other foreign writer, to my knowledge, has had this kind of access to high-level Chinese insiders. Their cooperation enabled Salisbury to report many details that were previously either completely unknown or had been reported only in vaguer, more speculative fashion.

Salisbury has also made good use of material, some of it quite fresh and revealing, that was published in China during periods of relative political and literary freedom in the 1980s, before the Tiananmen tragedy brought on a new phase of repression.

From these sources, Salisbury has pieced together an account showing Mao's era as an almost uninterrupted succession of disasters, largely self-inflicted.

Most prominent among them were Mao's ill-conceived "Great Leap Forward," which resulted in mass hunger and millions of deaths by starvation across vast areas of China's countryside, and his "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," in which gangs of teenage Red Guards, acting in the name of militant Maoism (and cynically manipulated by Mao's wife and others for their own purposes), plunged the country for years into a nightmare of chaotic, senseless violence.

While indulging his reckless and destructive fantasies at such terrible cost to Chinese society, Mao also regularly turned on his closest comrades, blasting as "traitors" and "demons" the very men who had helped him make his revolution.

So cruel and irrational were Mao's actions that Salisbury speculates the chairman's behavior may have been influenced by drugs. There's no direct evidence for this theory, but, Salisbury writes, "the taint of opium could be suspected in the dreamlike quality of Mao's speculation and ideas, remote from reality, his boundless flights of fancy that were transmuted in one form or another into domestic or foreign policy."

After Mao's death in 1976 (fittingly presaged by China's deadliest earthquake in four centuries), Deng Xiaoping — himself twice the victim of Mao's purges — quickly and decisively led China away from Mao's ultra-revolutionary visions.

Salisbury's treatment of the Deng era is particularly valuable in explaining the behind-the-scenes infighting that helped produce the Tiananmen tragedy.

"The New Emperors" makes significant and valuable contributions to our knowledge of contemporary Chinese history. While the world's eyes are riveted on the collapse of the Soviet Union, this study of what became of our era's other great Communist revolution merits our attention, too.

Arnold R. Isaacs, who spent six years in Asia as a journalist in the 1970s and taught at universities in Shanghai and Xian, China, in 1990-91, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	HIDEAWAY, by Dean R. Koontz	1	3
2	SCARLETT, by Alexandra Ripley	2	18
3	DISNEY'S BEAUTY AND THE BEAST	4	7
4	LINE OF FIRE, by W. E. B. Griffin	3	3
5	BLINDSIGHT, by Robin Cook	6	4
6	PRIVATE EYES, by Jonathan Kellerman	9	3
7	NEEDFUL THINGS, by Stephen King	5	17
8	NO GREATER LOVE, by Danielle Steel	7	12
9	THE SUM OF ALL FEARS, by Tom Clancy	8	25
10	McNALLY'S SECRET, by Lawrence Sanders	15	2
11	SUCH DEVOTED SISTERS, by Eileen Goudge	11	2
12	OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO! by Dr. Seuss	10	97
13	FUGITIVE NIGHTS, by Joseph Wambaugh		1
14	NIGHT OVER WATER, by Ken Follett	12	19
15	GRIFFIN & SABINE, by Nick Bantock		2

NONFICTION

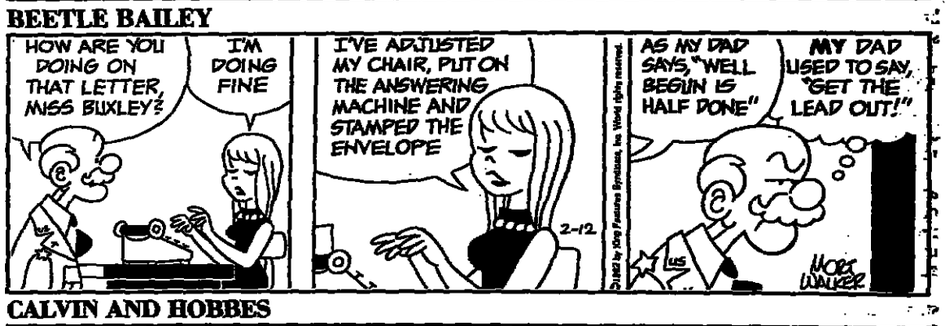
1	REVOLUTION FROM WITHIN, by Gloria Steinem	7	2
2	DEN OF THIEVES, by James B. Stewart	1	17
3	MEMORIES, by Ralph Emery with Tom Carter	2	10
4	BACKLASH, by Susan Faludi	6	12
5	PLAUSIBLE DENIAL, by Mark Lane	5	4
6	THE JORDAN RULES, by Sam Smith	3	10
7	ME: STORIES OF MY LIFE, by Katharine Hepburn	4	21
8	MOLLY IVINS CAN'T SAY THAT, CAN SHE? by Molly Ivins	10	13
9	UNDER FIRE, by Oliver L. North with William Novak	15	14
10	UH-OH, by Robert Fulghum	8	24
11	BROTHER EAGLE SISTER SKY: A MESSAGE FROM CHIEF SEATTLE, illustrated by Susan Jeffers	11	6
12	THE WORLD IS MY HOME, by James A. Michener	9	8
13	IRON JOHN, by Robert Bly	13	62
14	MAUS II, by Art Spiegelman	14	7
15	PARLIAMENT OF WHORES, by P. J. O'Rourke	12	34

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	THE BEST TREATMENT, by Isadore Rosenfeld	3	10
2	AWAKEN THE GIANT WITHIN, by Anthony Robbins	2	5
3	MORE WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens	1	10
4	THE CARBOHYDRATE ADDICT'S DIET, by Rachael F. Heller and Richard F. Heller	4	6
5	FRENCH FOR CATS, by Henry Beard and John Boswell		3

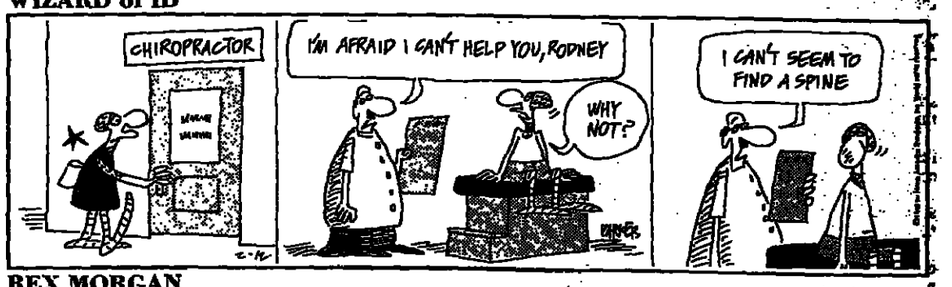
PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES

WIZARD of ID



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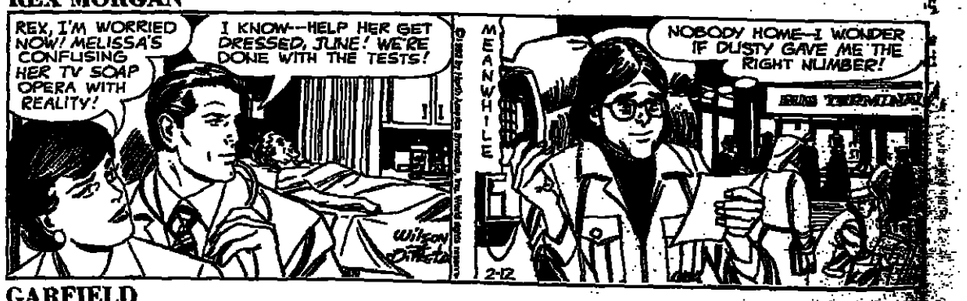

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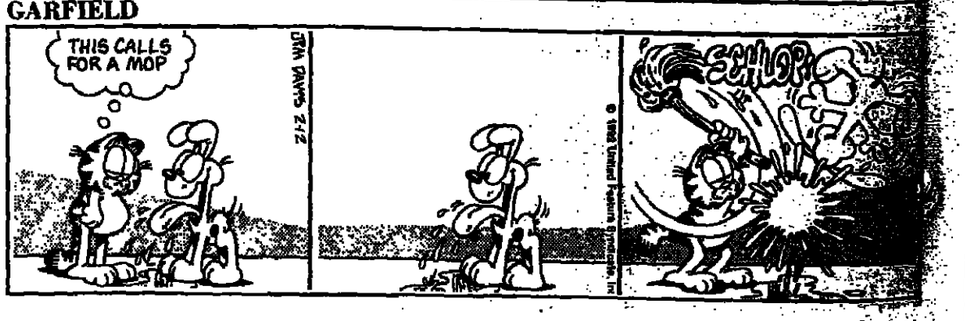

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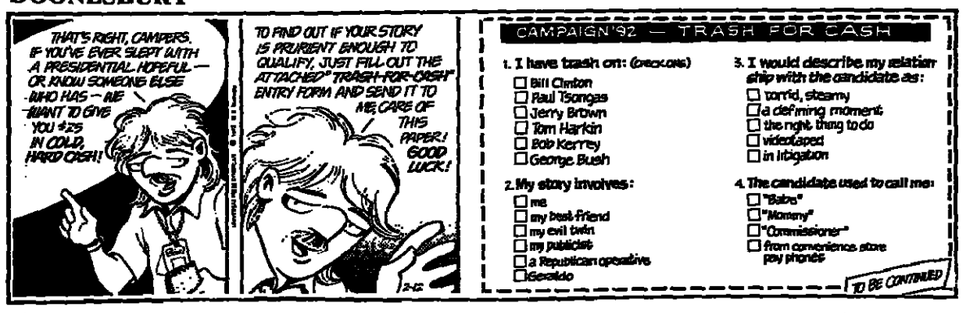
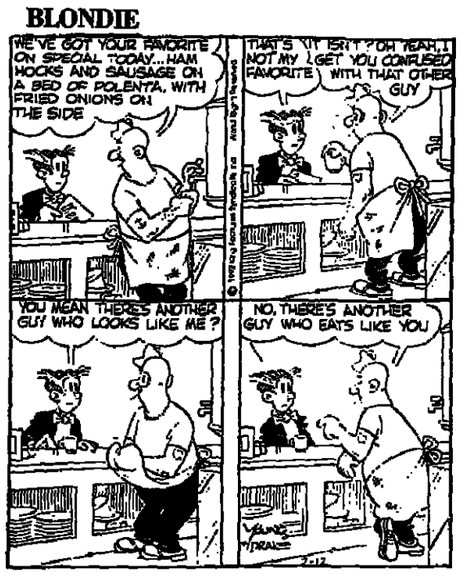


BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE

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BOWELL

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Answer here: ____ YOU ____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LEAVE ALIVE KISMET FOIBLE
Answer: It takes heat to do this — MAKE "BEEFSTEAK"

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Boxing Must Fight For Its Survival

The Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS — Life after Tyson.

That's what the world of boxing faces after Mike Tyson was convicted of rape and deviate sexual conduct.

"It means absolutely nothing to boxing," insisted Bob Arum, an archrival of Don King, who is Tyson's promoter. "In some way it helps boxing, because it eliminates someone who is perceived to be a bad apple in the mix."

But that's not how Seth Abraham sees it.

Abraham is president of Time-Warner Sports; Time-Warner is the parent company of HBO, which presents boxing on cable TV, and of TVKO, which offers pay-per-view boxing telecasts.

TVKO was set to telecast Evander Holyfield's defense against Tyson on *Nov. 8, which was canceled* when Tyson sustained a rib injury while training in October. That fight was expected to gross more than $100 million.

"The most profound effect, obviously, is on the heavyweight championship, and that connects with the other divisions," Abraham said. "As the heavyweight division goes, so goes boxing."

The sport, however, mirrors the people who fight or make a living from boxing. It is a survivor.

And when the heavyweight division is in decline, smaller fighters come to the fore.

"Other divisions got attention when Muhammad Ali was out," Abraham said, a reference to the former champion's absence from the ring from 1967 to 1970 because of his conviction for refusing induction *into military* service.

Smaller fighters starred between the title loss of Jack Johnson in 1915 and the championship victory of Jack Dempsey in 1919, from the retirement of Dempsey in 1928 until the rise of Joe Louis in 1936 and from the retirement of Louis in 1949 until the rise of Rocky Marciano in 1951.

"There's enough big fights," Arum said.

"George Foreman-Holyfield is big enough," he said. "There will be more big combinations in the years ahead."

But there will be no single attraction like Tyson, who is a major draw *no matter the caliber of the opponent.*

"He is a legitimate cash register," Abraham said.

Without Tyson, there is not a real leader in the heavyweight division, which badly lacks depth.

"It is open season without Tyson," said Larry Holmes, 42, the former champion who was knocked out by Tyson in 1988 and who admittedly wants no more to do with him.

Holmes, however, would like a title shot against anybody else. And Holmes and the 43-year-old Foreman are attractive, especially against one another, to the nostalgia crowd.

Then there are prospects such as Riddick Bowe and Lennox Lewis, whose popularity as yet does not reach beyond boxing fans.

Holyfield is an unbeaten champion, but in his fights against James Douglas and Foreman, it was the opponent who was the major attraction. It would have the same story had he fought Tyson.

Tyson Appeals for Leniency in Rape Sentencing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

INDIANAPOLIS — Mike Tyson began a new battle on Tuesday, trying to persuade his trial judge to be lenient in sentencing him for the rape of which he was convicted on Monday.

The first round of the new fight opened at a presentencing hearing for Tyson, who faces a possible 60 years in prison for his conviction on one count of rape and two counts of criminal deviate conduct. Although he technically could be sentenced to 60 years in prison, he is likely to be sentenced to less than 10 years.

He will be sentenced by Judge Patricia J. Gifford on March 6. Until then he remains free on $30,000 bail. However, he did surrender his passport to the court on Monday.

Tyson arrived at the City-County Building about 10:50 A.M. on Tuesday — about 12 hours after the verdict was delivered — and was greeted by a crush of reporters and photographers, as well as about 40 supporters who shouted "Hang in there, Mike!" and "Don't worry about it, Mike!" He did not acknowledge the show of support.

The 18-year-old victim, meanwhile, smiled broadly as she prepared to fly home from Indianapolis International Airport.

"I'm very happy with the verdict," she said. "I'm very happy with the jury, the police and the prosecutors. I'm very happy with the city of Indianapolis."

Tyson, the former heavyweight champion and one of the world's most recognized figures in and out of boxing, was found guilty of raping the woman last July. The verdict was handed down on Monday night, almost 10 hours after the case had gone to the jury.

The lead prosecutor in the case, J. Gregory Garrison, refused to speculate on the impact the verdict would have on other rape cases, especially those involving what is known as date rape or acquaintance rape.

But he did say the verdict might send a message to professional sports.

"Professional athletics have become such a megagod that it is sometimes unresponsive to the morals of a community," Garrison said. "Sometimes it doesn't matter what a superstar does: It's O.K. Tonight, at least this once, that type of behavior has not been tolerated."

Moments earlier as Tyson sat nervously at the defense table, he saw the jurors — eight men and four women — walk in without looking at him.

"We the jury find the defendant, Michael G. Tyson, guilty" Gifford read three times.

Tyson, sitting between two of his lawyers, seemed to deliberately hold his emotions in check and he stoically watched his primary lawyer, Vincent J. Fuller, argue that he should not be jailed immediately pending sentence.

Tyson, 25, was convicted of raping the Rhode Island woman who was in Indianapolis as a contestant in the Miss Black America pageant, the major feature of an annual festival known as the Indiana Black Expo. Tyson, like dozens of entertainers, athletes and civil rights leaders, was in town as a guest of the festival.

The woman, who had turned 18 the month before, was "a very innocent, almost naive teenager," Barbara J. Trathen, a deputy prosecutor, told the jurors in her summation Monday morning.

Tom Strattman/The Associated Press

Mike Tyson leaving the Indianapolis court where he was convicted of raping an 18-year-old woman.

For three hours, as Trathen, Garrison and Fuller offered dueling views of what happened last July 19 in Tyson's hotel suite, Tyson and his accuser sat no more than 10 feet apart in the small courtroom.

The defense had insisted that his accuser was a willing participant in a late-night sexual encounter. She fabricated the rape accusation, the defense contended, after realizing that she was "no more than a one-night stand."

To the prosecutors, however, the defense version of what happened was "a ridiculous fairy tale" and they angrily denounced the defense team for "character assassination" of the accuser.

Tyson, the lawyers said, was "a wolf in sheep's clothing" who wrapped himself in "the cloak of Christianity" to lure "an excited teen-ager" to his hotel suite. Her "sole crime, other than being 18 years old, was to have the unmitigated gall to stand up to him and his resources and his defense team."

"This beautiful, honest kid came to town and got deceived by a professional deceiver," he added.

The woman testified that Tyson led her to believe they would ride around the city in his limousine and stop in at some of the parties under way as part of the Indiana Black Expo, which had opened that night.

Fuller insisted that while Tyson had been rude to the woman, she had consented in words and deeds to have sex with him.

She had acquiesced, he said, when within minutes of meeting her the previous afternoon Tyson brought up sex and used a four-letter word to describe what he *wanted to do with her.*

But the prosecution discredited Tyson's insistence he had made the sexually explicit statement. They rested their case Sunday by playing a tape of his grand jury testimony from last August.

On the tape it was clear that he never mentioned having made such a statement. It was also clear that unlike what he said in his testimony Saturday, he had not been cut off by the prosecutor conducting the grand jury investigation and the transcript was accurate.

Several jurors said they found that tape to be persuasive.

One juror, a 47-year-old white man who is an offset printer, said on Monday, "There were contradictions from one to the next. It was an issue we discussed."

In addition to consenting to the sexually explicit proposition, Fuller argued, the woman had consented to sex by her actions.

The woman "voluntarily" joined Tyson in his limousine around 2 A.M., went to his hotel suite, joined him in his bedroom and sat on his bed.

"To watch television?" Fuller asked. "I don't think so."

But several jurors, who were referred to by number only during the trial, said that they were not persuaded by that argument.

"We looked at not only what happened in the bedroom," the foreman, 37, a marketing representative for International Business Machines Corp., said in a news conference held by the jury. "We looked at a chain of events that occurred that evening. We felt that clearly consent had not been given."

To the prosecution, her middle-class suburban background and her accomplishments — which included being a Sunday School teacher and a volunteer in a sports program for mentally ill children — meant it was unlikely she would respond to a stranger bluntly telling her with a four-letter word what he wanted to do to her.

Another juror, 39, a black woman who is an insurance underwriter, said, "It was an accumulation of the evidence."

Garrison said the single most persuasive aspect of his case was the woman who testified for seven hours over two days last week.

"She's a young person with a lot of courage," Garrison said after the verdict.

The woman testified that Tyson had overpowered her in his hotel room, pinned her on a bed, stripped her, raped her and laughed while she cried in pain and begged him to stop.

"I said, 'Please, you're hurting me! Please, stop!' And he started laughing, like it was a game," she testified.

The woman said she went to the bathroom, and when she emerged Tyson was sitting on the bed in his underwear.

"I was terrified," she said. "I said, 'It's time for me to leave.' He said, 'Come here,' and grabbed my arm. I said, 'Stop! Get off me!' I tried to fight. It was like hitting a wall."

Besides the accuser, crucial prosecution witnesses included an emergency room doctor who said the woman suffered injuries consistent with rape, and the chauffeur for Tyson in Indianapolis that night, who said the woman appeared scared and shaken when she emerged from Tyson's hotel.

During the 80-minute interview with probation officials on Tuesday, Tyson was asked about his background and health so that an evaluation could be prepared for the court, authorities said.

The fighter's lawyers are expected to base one of their appeals on Gifford's denial of their bid to add three witnesses to the case well after the deadline for submitting them to the court.

(AP, NYT, Reuters)

TYSON: *The 'Animal' Within*

(Continued from page 1)

a rapist. The woman, 18, was naive, said the prosecution, even bringing a camera along with her to photograph the other famous people that Tyson was going to introduce her to that night.

She was enticed to his room because he said he had forgotten something. He seemed a gentleman.

Each side brought in witnesses, including the only two who truly knew what happened, the former heavyweight champion and the beauty pageant contestant. Each side had 25 witnesses, and it seemed from the reports that 50 percent of them were lying. The question for the jury was: Which side?

One never knows from reading *news accounts, or hearing accounts* on television, just how credible any witnesses are, and how the evidence is being presented. No one knows just what is going on in the heads of the jury — in this case, nine whites and three blacks.

Now we know. They bought none of the Tyson story, none of the interpretations of the 25 witnesses for the defense.

None of Tyson's crude behavior surprised those who have spent much time around him. In recent years, as he grew richer and more *prominent as a boxer, he grew* bolder, acting as if societal rules did not apply to him.

He seemed to feel he could do or say anything that came into his mind, at any time. And people would, if not love him for it, accept him for it.

As years passed, it seemed he was becoming more out of control. There were charges of sexual harassment and one conviction, and various public incidents in which he *acted like a bully and common* thug, even getting into a late-night street fight with another boxer.

Approaching the trial, some bizarre things happened that added credence to this strange way of living. One of the beauty pageant's sponsors, who had sought to sue Tyson and called him "a serial buttocks fondler," then had second thoughts — and dropped the lawsuit idea.

"I don't want to be part of an attempt to crucify a black role model," he said.

Some role model, black or white.

Now Tyson has been removed from the public stage. "I don't need anyone," he once said. "All I have to do is win. As long as I win, I'm fine."

What he has never understood was that only when he stopped acting like an animal outside the ring would he be fine.

The state of Indiana will give him a long time to rethink his philosophy.

SIDELINES

Detmer Collects 2d O'Brien Award

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — Ty Detmer, who set 65 NCAA records and tied three others during his career at Brigham Young University, has received his second consecutive Davey O'Brien National Quarterback Award.

The 1990 Heisman Trophy winner, who passed for a National Collegiate Athletic Association record 15,031 yards during his college career, was presented the annual award at a dinner at the Fort Worth Club on Monday night. Detmer finished ahead of Casey Weldon of Florida State, who completed 189 of 313 passes for 2,527 yards and 22 touchdowns last season.

Detmer, the recipient of the O'Brien award and the Heisman and Maxwell trophies after the 1990 regular season, established 65 NCAA records and tied three others during his career. He completed 249 of 403 passes and 35 touchdowns last season.

Celtics Reported in Deal With Parish

BOSTON (AP) — The Boston Celtics reportedly have reached an agreement in principle to keep the 38-year-old center Robert Parish, the oldest player in the National Basketball Association, on the team through next season.

Under the agreement, Parish would be paid $3.5 million, with a small amount deferred, The Boston Globe said Monday. Bob Woolf, who represents Parish, had sought a two-year contract, the Globe said.

The Celtics reportedly had wondered how durable Parish was, but he has missed only three games this season, with an ankle strain. Parish has said he wants to play until he's 40.

Braves Report $7 Million Net for '91

ATLANTA (AP) — Increased sales at the ticket window and concession stands, along with a last-minute rush for TV advertising, provided the Atlanta Braves a $7 million profit in 1991, a top executive said.

Terrence F. McGuirk, executive vice president of Turner Broadcasting and president of Turner's sports operations told the Atlanta Rotary Club on Monday that the team had generated $18 million in advertising revenue in 1991 and that the surge in ratings at the end of the season as the Braves won the National League pennant should pay off with higher ad rates.

The club has sold more than 10,000 season tickets for 1992, and will stop selling them at 15,000, he said. There were only 4,500 season tickets sold last year.

Red Patterson, Baseball PR Man, Dies

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Arthur E. (Red) Patterson, one of baseball's most innovative public relations men and an executive with both the Los Angeles Dodgers and California Angels, died Monday of cancer. He was 83.

During a baseball career that began with the New York Yankees in 1946 and spanned 45 years, Patterson was credited with introducing old-timers' games, yearbooks, concession souvenirs and many of the most popular promotional events. He also paced off a home run by Mickey Mantle and referred to it as a "tape-measure homer."

Patterson served as vice president of public relations for the Dodgers, then as president of the Angels.

For the Record

John Elway, the Denver Broncos' quarterback, has been tentatively scheduled to have surgery Thursday to remove a bone spur in his throwing shoulder that has aggravated chronic tendinitis in his arm. *(AP)*

The World Basketball League, founded in 1988 for players under 6-foot-5 (195.58 meters), is raising its height limit by two inches, the commissioner and president, John F. Geletka, announced. *(AP)*

A group of American Indians is pushing legislation that would strip state funding from Arrowhead Stadium if the Kansas City Chiefs don't take steps to discourage fan behavior the group finds offensive. *(AP)*

Denis Savard of the Montreal Canadiens netted his 400th career goal on Monday in a game against the Vancouver Canucks to become the 37th player in National Hockey League history to reach that mark. *(AP)*

Bill Parcells, the former coach of the New York Giants, has undergone a nonsurgical procedure to unblock a clogged artery for the second time in two months. *(NYT)*

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	35	18	3	73	217	182
Washington	32	19	4	68	226	184
New Jersey	28	18	7	63	203	165
Pittsburgh	26	23	6	58	238	214
N.Y. Islanders	21	25	7	49	202	214
Philadelphia	19	25	10	48	146	180

Adams Division

Montreal	33	21	4	70	187	144
Boston	27	21	8	62	195	190
Buffalo	27	24	10	52	196	196
Hartford	15	36	10	40	160	184
Quebec	12	36	6	30	159	222

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Detroit	29	17	9	67	226	184
Chicago	25	21	10	60	180	167
St. Louis	23	23	9	55	187	188
Minnesota	23	25	5	51	172	183
Toronto	19	31	5	43	154	201

Smythe Division

Vancouver	30	16	8	68	193	142
Winnipeg	23	22	11	57	173	166
Los Angeles	22	21	12	56	196	207
Edmonton	23	26	7	53	202	209
Calgary	22	25	7	51	200	194
San Jose	13	38	4	30	142	241

MONDAY'S RESULT

Vancouver	1	0	2—3
Montreal	4	2	3—8

Fergus (10), Nedved (11) 2; Dionne (6), Muller (27), Ewen (1), Corson (10), Savard (22) 3. Corson (11). Shots on goal: Vancouver (on Roy) 11-15-18—44. Montreal (on McLean/Gamble) 15-9-13—37.

BASKETBALL

Major College Scores

EAST

Drexel 73, Youngstown St. 63
Pittsburgh 77, Villanova 68
St. Francis, NY 75, Vermont 71
Wagner 77, Maine 66

SOUTH

Appalachian St. 78, Citadel 65
Austin Peay 87, Tennessee Tech 79
Campbell 67, Davidson 64
Coastal Carolina 74, Winthrop 61
Coppin St. 105, Bethune-Cookman 83
Fla. International 79, Florida Atlantic 59
Florida St. 87, N. Carolina St. 79
Furman 103, E. Tennessee St. 94, 2OT
George Mason 54, Virginia Tech 53
Grambling St. 92, Prairie View 77
Howard U. 72, Florida A&M 68
Jackson St. 79, Alcorn St. 74
James Madison 84, East Carolina 48
Mercer 61, South Carolina 59
Middle Tenn. 92, Morehead St. 85
Miss. Valley St. 80, Texas Southern 49
Morgan St. 80, Delaware St. 78, OT
Murray St. 83, E. Kentucky 62
N.C.-Asheville 82, Liberty 77
NE Louisiana 82, McNeese St. 57
Nicholls St. 97, NW Louisiana 87
Radford 94, Charleston Southern 76
Rice 53, Samford 43
Richmond 79, N.C.-Wilmington 69
Southern U. 94, Alabama St. 83
Tn.-Chattanooga 76, Marshall 75
W. Carolina 89, VMI 88
W. Kentucky 81, Cent. Florida 78, OT

MIDWEST

Cleveland St. 85, Wright St. 67
Dayton 80, Brooklyn Col. 41
Detroit 72, Toledo 62
E. Illinois 78, Valparaiso 56
Indiana St. 58, Drake 46
Iowa St. 96, Colorado 82, OT
Mo.-Kansas City 79, Creighton 68
N. Illinois 82, W. Illinois 77
S. Utah 74, Chicago St. 73
SE Missouri 76, Tennessee St. 66
Xavier, Ohio 69, Loyola, Ill. 56

SOUTHWEST

North Texas 78, SW Texas St. 52
Texas-San Antonio 89, Texas-Arlington 52
Tulsa 78, Wichita St. 66

FAR WEST

New Mexico St. 75, Utah St. 69
Washington 61, CS Northridge 57

CRICKET

ONE-DAY MATCHES

South Africa vs. Combined Australian XI
Tuesday, in Adelaide
South Africa: 205-7
Combined XI: 24
Match was abandoned due to rain
Cadle vs. Australian Country XI
Tuesday, in Melbourne
Australian Country XI: 165-7 (42 overs)
India: 129-3 (38.4 overs)
Country XI won the match due to better run rate, as rain limited play

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

MILWAUKEE—Agreed to terms with Bill Spiers, infielder, and Angel Miranda, pitcher, on one-year contracts.

N.Y. YANKEES—Agreed to terms with Alvaro Espinoza, shortstop, and Melido Perez, pitcher, on one-year contracts.

National League

CINCINNATI—Agreed to terms with Jeff Branson, infielder, and Victor Garcia and Jason Saire, pitchers, on one-year contracts.

L.A. DODGERS—Named Larry Doughty major league scout.

PHILADELPHIA—Agreed to terms with Wally Ritchie and Darrin Chapin, pitchers, on one-year contracts.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

MINNESOTA—Put Felton Spencer, center, on injured list. Activated Tom Garrick, guard, from injured list.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

INDIANAPOLIS—Named Gene Huey running backs coach.

N.Y. GIANTS—Named Dick Rehbein tight ends coach.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

NHL—Suspended Bryan Murray, Detroit coach, for five games for failing to control a player, and Yves Racine, defenseman, for 10 games for leaving penalty box to join altercation.

WASHINGTON—Recalled Jim Hrivnak, goaltender, from Baltimore, American Hockey League.

COLLEGE

CONNECTICUT—Named George Landis offensive coordinator; Greg Williams defensive coordinator; and Warren Koegel defensive line coach.

MARIETTA—Toni Roesch, women's basketball coach, resigned effective at end of season.

SACRED—Added men's and women's golf programs; men's and women's bowling programs; men's cross country program; women's field hockey program and women's lacrosse program for 1992-93 academic year. Named Rob Cottle men's and women's bowling teams coach; Ted Farah men's cross country coach, and Jay Lennon men's and women's golf coach.

SW LOUISIANA—Named Lewis Cook offensive backfield coach.

VALDOSTA—Named Hal Mumme football coach.

WASHINGTON—Named Steve Morton offensive line coach.

For America3 Syndicate, A Winner and a Loser

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — The America3 syndicate was a winner and loser when its top boat, America3, narrowly defeated its older sister, Defiant.

Defiant's loss on Monday was its first in the America's Cup defender selection. America3, the syndicate's newest boat, won its second race in two outings when it finished 49 seconds ahead of Defiant in the third race of Round 2 of the defender trials.

America3, which was launched last week, was scheduled for a rematch Tuesday against Stars & Stripes. When they met Saturday, America3 routed the Team Dennis Conner entry by more than six minutes.

Conner has said his camp modified Stars & Stripes after the first meeting, including repositioning the rudder. Television coverage of the race Saturday revealed that a fin had been added ahead of the keel. The camera also caught the outline of another appendage, perhaps a second rudder, just behind the keel.

Though appendages fore and aft of the keel are unusual, they are not unique in America's Cup racing. Neither is the concept of twin rudders. But what surprised knowledgeable observers was that the modifications Stars & Stripes underwent after Round 1 apparently have slowed rather than improved the boat.

Team Dennis Conner's executive director, Jerry LaDow, acknowledged as much Monday, saying that Stars & Stripes would undergo further modifications after Round 2 of the defender trials ends on Sunday.

"And whatever we do will be more conservative," LaDow said. "We're in an experimental mode right now. This doesn't mean that the concept we've got on the boat right now is wrong, but no one is happy with the results. The good thing is that it can be improved."

Monday's race was sailed in southerly breezes from 9 to 13 knots. America3 completed the eight-leg, 22.6-mile (36.7-kilometer) race course in 2 hours, 53 minutes, 19 seconds, beating Defiant by a misleading 49 seconds.

America3 was relatively unchallenged, but with a 2:37 lead after the seventh leg, both crews appeared to use the final leg to test sail combinations instead of boat speed.

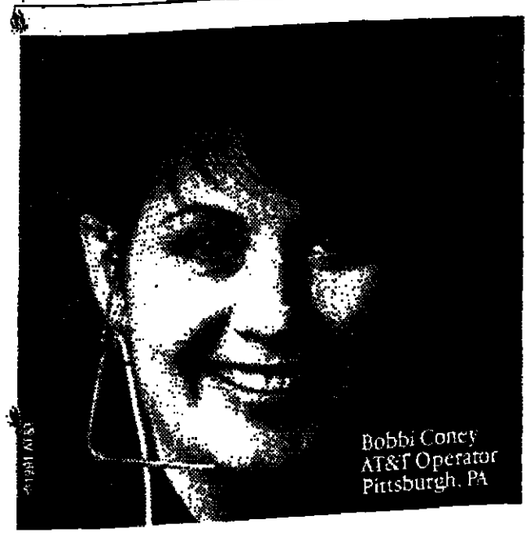
Defiant set a powerful asymmetrical spinnaker, also called a gennaker, while America3 flew a smaller, less powerful symmetrical spinnaker. A spinnaker is a large, balloon-like headsail.

America3 leads the standings with 10 points, followed by Stars & Stripes with three and Defiant with two.

Because the boats are assigned to slots for scoring purposes, points earned actually go to the slots rather than the boats. Thus, America3, which replaced Defiant in slot B, began Round 2 *with the six points* Defiant earned in Round 1.

Defiant began the round with no points, having been moved into slot C, which was occupied in Round 1 by the retired Jayhawk. Stars & Stripes, in slot A, is unaffected by America3's lineup.

America3's helmsman, Buddy Melges, undefeated so far in the defender trials, is a 1972 Olympic gold medalist and the Star class world champion in 1978 and 1979.



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SPORTS 1992 WINTER OLYMPICS

Strolz Slips Up But Austria Is Standing Tall

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

VAL d'ISERE, France — A gold medal slipped from Austria's grasp Tuesday, but the national disappointment should not last too long.

Hubert Strolz, the defending champion in the men's combined skiing competition, missed a gate not far from the the finish line and tumbled despondently into the snow, squandering a precious opportunity to become the first Olympic Alpine ski gold medalist to retain his title.

The Austrian star said that he was "nervous and trying to regain my rhythm" as he entered the home stretch, "then I made a deadly mistake by leaning back too far. I was burning with anger when I fell in the snow because I knew I had wasted my great chance."

But Strolz's loss only tarnished Austria's powerful showing in the Games so far. With Austrian women holding down the top three positions in the luge competition, and some of the country's best skiers still waiting to race in their best events, the land of Edelweiss is anticipating that its leading tally of seven Olympic medals will mount quickly.

Petra Kronberger, the World Cup champion for the past two years, and the one considered by many peers to be the best female skier in the world, is poised to take the gold in the downhill. She will also race in the slalom events, where her compatriot, Ulrike Maier, is expected be her top competition. In the combined and Super G events, Sabine Ginther, was a favorite until she fractured a vertabrae in a fall on the women's downhill course in Méribel.

For the Alpine nation of seven million, Austria's superiority on the slopes and sledding runs would seem to the product of a superior national program. But Austrian officials and athletes say it is more the outgrowth of snow sports being woven into the fabric of everyday family and community life.

Peter Knauseder, who is regarded as the father of Austria's 200-strong "luge family," maintains a sense of simple homely intimacy with his athletes. Even though Austria possesses a superb luge and bobsled course at Innsbruck, the site of two Olympics, this year's medal-bound team decided to improve on its fast starts by building its own 50-meter practice track according to specifications of the Albertville course.

Men's luge stars like Markus Prock and Markus Schmidt, who won the silver and bronze medals on Monday, also pitched in to build the track, as did Klaus Bonsac, a former gold medal winner for the now-defunct East Germany, who joined the Austrian "family" as head coach and trainer last year.

The Austrian skiers also have formed tight friendships. Many were openly dismayed when a colleague, Gernot Reinstadler, died in Wengen, Switzerland, last year when he struck a treeon a training run.

Hans Pum, the coach of the national ski team, attributes Austria's dominance in those events to long experience at skiing in various conditions, which prepares Austrians for all kinds of inconsistencies on the slopes.

Pum said that he believes "skiers need to know how to ski on every surface and in every kind of race. Doing the slalom and the downhill provides the kind of cross-training that yields excellent physical conditioning, as well as versatility in events."

In contrast, American skiers have not performed well here, partly because they seem used to skiing on manicured slopes and have appeared ill at ease on the complex Alpine course here down La Face de Bellevarde. French, Swiss and German skiers also do much of their training on well-groomed courses, while the Austrians, as one commentator put it, "even look happy when they ski on rocks and ice."

Pum trains his skiers year round, taking them in the summer to ski stations in Chile, Argentina and other spots in the southern hemisphere so they can maintain their competitive edge on winter snow surfaces.

But Pum contends that Austria's true secret may lay in the fact that his skiers have treated the sport simply as an extension of their daily lives and routines that they have known growing up in the snow. He dismisses the notion that his skiers have superior diets or training techniques and says Austria's achievements are simply a reflection of its natural environment.

"It's a perfectly normal phenomenon, just as California and Hawaii produce the best surfers," Pum said. "We have mountains all around us, we put our kids on skis on the age of 4 or 5 and the whole population sees it as our national sport."

Bob Beattie, former coach of the U.S. Olympic ski team and an ABC-TV commentator at the Games, says the "Austrians are so good because their best athletes go into skiing. It would be as if you took all of the kids in a city the size of Boston, let them ski all the time, and then picked the best."

Eric Gaillard/Reuters

With the Who's Who Out, 2 (Who?) Get Ski Medals

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

VAL D'ISERE, France — In an event that is almost impossible to score, that was made difficult to witness Tuesday by a wet but steady snowfall, it was appropriate that the winners of the gold and silver medals were two men from Italy hardly anyone had heard of.

The Italian men's Alpine Olympic team roster is supposed to, in effect, consist of Tomba, Tomba, Tomba — as in Alberto, the flamboyant giant of the slalom. So Josef Polig and Gianfranco Martin were as surprised as anyone to find themselves on the medal stand of the men's combined.

They were, at times, almost sheepish.

"I did not ski very well today in the slalom," said Polig, the winner of the gold, who is best known on the World Cup tour for the tasty ham his mother sells in the family store back home in Vipiteno. "I was very lucky."

Mostly, he was the beneficiary of Hubert Strolz's rotten timing. Winner of the gold medal in this event at the 1988 Olympics in Calgary, the Austrian was three gates from the finish line and a gold medal when he slipped, hit his left knee to the ground and missed a gate.

"I accelerated and fell into something," Strolz said. He lamented going for a good time and not just playing it safe.

Strolz's misery was therefore greater than that of Swiss favorite Paul Accola, who was poised for the gold after a fifth-place downhill finish Monday. Accola fell early during the first of the two slalom runs and had no chance to make up the five seconds he lost.

The race was already without gold medal contenders Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg and Germany's Günther Mader due to Monday's downhill on what most of the skiers called a treacherous course.

"One of the worst I have ever encountered in my whole career," said Germany's Markus Wasmeier, another seeded but disappointed skier.

If disbelief was the prevailing attitude at this two-day event, then it continued even after its conclusion. The Swiss and French ski federations filed a protest with the International Olympic Committee against the two Italians, charging they had exceeded the 50 square centimeter limit for advertizing on their uniforms. A Frenchman, Jean-Luc Cretier, just happened to finish fourth, behind bronze medalist Steve Locher of Switzerland.

The International Ski Federation said it would take about three weeks to review the decision; meanwhile, Polig and Martin received their medals.

It was just what this event needed, more uncertainty about who placed where.

The combined includes one downhill race and two slalom runs. An explanation of how scores are tabulated can only be described as a complicated method of converting times into points for both events, then combining the totals from the two events.

"You just ski your best and they let yout know how you did," said Kyle Rasmussen of the United States, who finished 21st, one place ahead of teammate Tommy Moe.

That's all the Italians, Polig and Martin, did, and somehow they wound up with medals around their necks. "The last thing I expected coming here," Polig said.

Asked about his previous career highlight, Polig, 23, had to think for a few moments before remembering: "A couple of sixth-places in World Cup Super G."

Martin, at 21 in his first World Cup season on Italy's A team, did not have that impressive a resumé. The son of a Genova plumber, he showed promising downhill speed Monday when he was second to Norway's Jan Einar Thorsen. Tuesday, he said, he just wanted to stay on his feet.

"All of a sudden all of the big names were out of the race," he said. "I had a medal."

Polig didn't think the gold would change his life. "You know, there are going to be more races," he said. "And in those races, I don't think I can count on all the big names going out."

A.J. Kitt, 10th after the downhill, withdrew Tuesday, complaining of a shin bruise sustained Monday in the final jump leading to the finish line. The U.S. team coaches knew Kitt, who is not a good slalom skier, had no chance and held him out for Sunday's Super G.

Jean-Loup Gautreau/Agence France-Presse

Josef Polig, above, brought Italy its first gold as he skied to victory in the men's combined, capitalizing on mistakes by two of the favorites. One of those was the Swiss racer Paul Accola, right, who fell early on the first slalom run. Austria's Hubert Strolz, the defending Olympic champion, held the lead after the first run but missed a gate near the end of the second.

Mishkutienok and Dmitriev Keep Russian Streak Going

The Associated Press

ALBERTVILLE, France — Soviet Union, Unified Team or Russians. No matter what they are called, in the Olympics pairs figure skating competition, they are gold medalists.

Tuesday night, world champions Natalia Mishkutienok and Artur Dmitriev won the eighth straight pairs title for the former Soviet Union, the longest championship streak in the history of the Winter Games.

Elena Bechke and Denis Petrov of the Unified Team got the silver medal, and Canadians Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd Eisler took the bronze as the top six placings in the original program remained the same.

None of the Americans could match the bronze medal by Jill Watson and Peter Oppegard four years ago. The U.S. champions, Calla Urbanski and Rocky Marval, the "Blue Collar Couple" — she is a cocktail waitress and he owns a trucking company — struggled from the outset. She slipped at the end of a split triple twist and they both nearly fell. Their spins were out of synch and Urbanski did a single axel while Marval hit a double in side-by-side jumps.

That weak performance dumped them to 10th, and they left the ice without smiling, clearly despondent.

But the night, like every other night in pairs since the 1964 Innsbruck Olympics, belonged to the Russians.

Mishkutienok and Dmitriev had problems on their side-by-side jumps. But their intricate spins and superb lifts and dismounts were more than enough. They earned seven 5.9s for artistic impression and were first with all nine judges.

Bechke and Petrov were just as impressive, especially on their lifts. Their pace was slower than that of their compatriots, however, and they wound up second with eight judges.

Brasseur and Eisler struggled on two throws and she fell on a double axel. But they held third, ahead of Czechoslovakia's Radka Kovarikova and Rene Novotny.

The Soviet streak started with the Protopopovs, winners of the 1964 and '68 gold medals. Classical skaters known for their unison and balletic style, they were so precise they could retrace their routines like school figures. In fact, they did exactly that in practices.

Irina Rodnina began her eight-year domination of pairs in 1972 with Alexei Ulanov. She also won gold in 1976 and '80 with Alexander Zaitsev.

Rodnina and her partners were known for their speed and power. They were not considered innovators, yet they lifted the level of pairs skating by using more side-by-side jumps than their predecessors.

The 1984 champions, Elena Valova and Oleg Vassiliev, were the least-known of the Soviet winners. They, too, were known for speed and some unique lifts, particularly their takeoffs and dismounts.

In 1988, Ekaterina Gordeeva and Sergei Grinkov continued the Soviet streak. Perhaps the most athletic pair ever, their use of triple jumps and triple throws and twists set the tone for the '90s. The pixieish teenaged Gordeeva was among the most popular competitors at Calgary.

Gordeeva and Grinkov were expected back in '92, but she grew tired of competing and they turned professional in 1991, taking with them the only throw quad pairs skating has seen in competition.

Now there are Russians Mishkutienok and Dmitriev, who could be the most influential of all. Their unique lift combinations, pair spins and especially their death spirals quickly have carried them to the top of their event. Mishkutienok's flexibility, despite some added weight, is at the core of their success.

Natasha Kuchiki and Todd Sand of the United States, ranked third in the world, kept slumping. They have not had a standout performance since last year's world championships and the double axel has been their biggest barrier.

Sand, who fell twice at last month's U.S. nationals and again in Sunday night's original program, stepped out of one double axel and went down on the other in the free skate. He also stumbled during footwork and cut a double toe loop to a single.

Kuchiki-Sand stayed sixth, helped by two excellent throws.

AP

Line Haddad and Sylvain Prive of France during Tuesday's pairs figure skating competition.

OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

Norway Sends Home Hockey Player

MERIBEL, France (Reuters) — Norway sent home one of its most experienced ice hockey players in disgrace on Tuesday in the first expulsion from the Winter Olympics.

A senior Norwegian Olympic Committee official said Orjan Lovdahl, 29, had been ordered home as a disciplinary measure but declined to give details. A source said Lovdahl had missed a team training session on Tuesday morning and indicated he had no plausible explanation for his absence.

In another development on the Norwegian team, speedskater Johann Olav Koss, 23, a leading contender for three gold medals, has recovered from a painful bout of pancreatitis and been cleared to race in the Winter Olympics, the team doctor said Tuesday. Koss holds the world records at 5,000 and 10,000 meters, and is a favorite in those events and the 1,500.

Koreas Face Deadline on Joint Team

LA LECHERE, France (AP) — The International Olympic Committee has given North and South Korea until March 20 to submit a proposal for a united team for the Barcelona Olympics, a South Korean official said Tuesday.

"We are continuing discussions. Nothing has been decided, but both sides are hopeful," said Lee Soo Young, chief of South Korea's delegation to the Winter Games.

South Korea and Communist North Korea, bitter enemies since the Korean peninsula's division in 1945, sent united teams last year to world table tennis and youth soccer tournaments. Last August, however, the North called off their talks on joint Olympic teams, demanding that the South send home a North Korean judo athlete who had defected.

German Jumper Undergoes Surgery

ALBERTVILLE, France (Reuters) — German ski jumper Marc Nölke had part of his spleen removed in emergency surgery after a training crash at the Winter Olympics, the German team doctor, Joseph Keul, said Tuesday.

Keul said surgeons at Albertville hospital operated overnight after Nölke, 18, began to hemorrhage, causing his blood pressure to plunge.

Nölke ruptured his spleen when he fell last Thursday during training for Sunday's normal hill (90-metre) jump.

Fewer Drivers Mean Better Driving

ALBERTVILLE, France (Reuters) — French police relaxed traffic restrictions around some Olympic venues on Tuesday because fewer tourists than expected had turned up to watch the Winter Games.

Authorities, fearing traffic jams on narrow mountain roads, had banned cars from driving to and from venues three hours before and two hours after an event. But they have now shortened the duration of bans around some venues and allowed downhill traffic all day at others.

In Brief

An estimated 2.5 billion people worldwide watched the Olympic Games opening ceremony Saturday on television, officials said. *(Reuters)*

The U.S. Alpine team has offered Norway the use of some of its coaching staff after an American skier crashed into a Norwegian coach and broke his leg, a U.S. official said Tuesday. *(AP)*

The Olympic movement's own photographer has been the first person ejected from the Winter Games. The International Olympic Committee photographer broke media rules by walking onto the ice at the speed skating oval during a medals ceremony and was banned from the Games sites for 24 hours. *(Reuters)*

Quotable

● Bonnie Blair of the United States after her 500-meter gold medal triumph: "I had a peanut butter and jelly sandwich before the race. That always does the trick."

Austrian Star Ginther Breaks Bone In Back During Downhill Practice

The Associated Press

MERIBEL, France — Sabine Ginther of Austria, one of the biggest stars in women's skiing and a possible triple Olympic medalist, broke a bone in her back during practice Tuesday.

Ginther, who turned 22 last week, had her medal hopes shattered when she came off a jump and crashed heavily, her back absorbing most of the impact as she bounced down an icy slope on the women's downhill course.

The Austrian Press Association, quoting the team physician, Karl Benedetto, described the injury as a lumbar vertebra fracture. Kolhuber said Ginther would be flown to Innsbruck for examination.

According to reports, no paralysis had been detected.

Ginther lost control on the second of two jumps halfway down the Iron Rock piste and careened into safety netting at the edge of the course.

Wendy Fisher, a young U.S. skier, was also injured at the same spot.

Later, Lucie Laroche of Canada aggravated a knee injury, which put her out of the Games.

Fisher, 20, lost control as she flew over the same high-speed jump as Ginther. Upon impact, her helmeted head slammed back into the rock-hard surface, she tumbled and then slid more than 40 meters (135 feet).

A team doctor said she broke her left thumb, sprained both knees and had a mild concussion.

Fisher, a slalom specialist, was training for the combined — two days of downhill and slalom races that produce a single result. She was not considered a medal threat.

The U.S. women's coach, Paul Major, said both women were off the standard skiing line as they cleared a bump that the Americans have nicknamed "noodles."

"Noodles is sharp, but it does have a slight curve to it so you can pressure your skis forward and move your center of gravity forward as you go over," he said. "The left side of the bump falls off very sharply and the right side stays kind of even. If you make a direction change to the left, obviously you jump a lot farther."

"The transition from steep to where it gets flatter is about 140 feet down," Major said, "so if you're jumping that far you'll have a very rough landing when you hit the transition."

Witt, Her Reign Frozen in Time, Warms to Life in the West

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service

ALBERTVILLE, France — The Ice Queen is no more. Long live the Ice Queen.

Katarina Witt, the glamorous, frozen-featured East German figure skater whose soaring talent yielded back-to-back gold medals in the 1984 and '88 Olympics, was on the ice again Tuesday — well, next to it — and things were not going well.

Pouting, grimacing, struggling and striving, she battled an English text on the plight of Russian skaters' for a CBS-TV feature she was taping. Her heart was in it but the words wouldn't come, until finally she raised her eyes to the rafters, hiked up her black tights and shouted an obscenity, like a New Yorker who had just missed the last subway.

And then she laughed, a great, confident, happy laugh. Around her, French janitors gathered trash and the Zamboni drivers noisily cleared the ice. Once, Zambonis would stop at the flutter of her hand but Witt is in the land of the living now, making her way in a brave new world and liking it a lot.

Journalists working the figure skating stories at the ice arena here have found Witt in refreshing places. One was fighting his way out after an event when he looked down and saw the greatest woman skater of the 1980s at his shoulder.

"Let's try this way," said Witt gamely, forging through the mob to a back exit. Another fellow glanced up to see who was banging a telephone in the press room. It was Witt, shouting oaths at the balky instrument.

She's half-journalist, half-performer, working for CBS as an analyst while training two hours a day for the professional ice show she heads — Chrysler Skating '92.

"A friend of mine wanted to learn about computers," she continued. "They said, 'Why?' and she couldn't. They wouldn't let people travel, to see the world. This is sad, because you only live once." But sports was different, because of the international glory it reflected on the system, she said.

Witt said selfish pursuit of her own goals kept her from seeing the dark side of her homeland. "Not until the wall came down did I learn that our country was involved in weapons and would throw people in jail just for having another opinion. It hit me then. It really hit me."

"We were living in a sports bubble," said Witt. "Nothing came in, we let nothing out. You just stayed and handled the problems in your world, not outside. Maybe it was selfish."

Witt said that unlike the rest of society, the East German sports structure "was totally capitalistic. In the rest of society, everyone must be the same. But in sports it was all for the individual. The better you are, the more you earn and the better you were treated."

It was that structure that forced her to become the Ice Queen, she said. "I was cold," said Witt, "but I was a person who lived on the edge. I was traveling, representing East Germany and enjoying what I did. But always I was thinking, 'I have to be careful what I say.'

"I was on the border, living in both worlds and I always thought, 'What can you say, what must you hide? So I built a world around me to protect myself."

It came to a head in 1988, she said, when East German authorities issued her an ultimatum: Win the gold and you may continue your rich, international life; win anything less and it's back to East Germany, to toil where you're told.

"I was under such pressure as to how I would survive afterwards," said Witt, who forged her iron will in preparation for the showdown with Thomas that would define the rest of her life. She won in a walk.

"But I won it for myself, too," she said. "I was always strong about goals, and I wanted to be the first woman to win back to back golds since Sonja Henie."

Now, new goals beckon. Her road show, which she shares with U.S. '88 gold medalist Brian Boitano, is doing well; her movie, Carmen on Ice, won awards, and the TV work is coming along, say CBS officials, though she still struggles with the language.

"Actually, we thought her English was fine," said Rick Gentile of CBS. "But she takes a Berlitz guy with her wherever she goes. She's a perfectionist, you know."

Witt: A new arena in the West

SPORTS 1992 WINTER OLYMPICS

U.S. Shuts Out Germany, Finns And Swedes Win

By Filip Bondy
New York Times Service

MERIBEL, France — Ray LeBlanc would still be stopping minor-league slapshots in some Indianapolis ice palace if holdout Ed Belfour hadn't signed with the Chicago Blackhawks or a string of hot-shot Olympic prospects hadn't been recalled by other National Hockey League teams.

Circumstance elected LeBlanc as U.S. Olympic team's goaltender, then brought him to the Patinoire ice rink in the French Alps Wednesday night to block 46 shots and shut out Germany, 2-0.

In other matches, Finland whipped Poland, 8-1, and Sweden routed Italy, 7-3.

After four days of expansion-era Olympic hockey, the Big Six — the *United States, the Unified Team,* Sweden, Finland, Czechoslovakia, and Canada — remained undefeated with two victories apiece.

"My job is to stop shots, and that's what I did," said LeBlanc, father of two and a 27-year-old journeyman who finally might have found his ticket out of the International Hockey League. "I wasn't the only one on the ice. The other players cleared my rebounds. I just got into a rhythm."

LeBlanc's dance steps and the U.S. victory virtually assured the Americans of advancement to the quarterfinal knockout round next week. This was an important victory for all, over a German team that had eliminated the United States from the medal round at the Calgary Olympics.

But it was for LeBlanc, alone, that the American fans chanted in Meribel; for the first United States shutout in the Olympics since 1964, *again over the Germans.*

"I heard 'em," LeBlanc said, of the crowd's vocal support. "But I was focused, just waiting for the *next shot.*"

LeBlanc was most spectacular, most in his zone, during the first and third periods. He stopped 20 *shots in the first period,* when the United States was quite fortunate to exit with a 0-0 tie. Then, after a second-period goal by Marty McInnis, LeBlanc flopped around the crease like a purposeful walrus, turning back a string of dangerous German opportunities.

"I can't *really remember one* play," LeBlanc said, at one question. "There's been so many shots."

Only once was he beaten, and just as fast he was rescued. In the first period, LeBlanc was caught behind his net and the puck was headed toward the goal line. Suddenly, defenseman Moe Mantha, another player who has seen the insides of many hockey arenas, grabbed the puck and pushed it away with his glove.

"He supported me a couple of times, I supported him," Mantha said. "He stood on his head for us today."

The match itself was no beauty, "a clutch and grab game," as Mantha put it. But LeBlanc, and his whole story, rose above it all.

LeBlanc came out of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, went into Tier 2 junior hockey, and followed his NHL dream to the old Atlantic Coast Hockey League with Carolina and Pinebridge. He went from there to the International Hockey League, to Flint and to Fort Wayne and to the Indianapolis Ice, an affiliate of the Blackhawks.

He would be the starter there, LeBlanc figured, until Belfour signed in November and Chicago wanted to farm out Domini Hasek to Indianapolis. It was right about then that LeBlanc's coach told him *his future might lay elsewhere,* under the heat of the Olympic flame.

The U.S. coach, Dave Peterson — down, at the time, to erratic Scott Gordon and a prayer in his net — finally was convinced to adopt this hockey orphan.

"Ever since I was little, I just *wanted to play in the NHL,*" LeBlanc said. "Maybe now, I'll get a chance."

If the path to the Chicago Blackhawks includes a medal, that will be the best way of all.

The fifth-seeded Finns, silver medalists at the 1988 Games, used Poland to tune up for Thursday's game against the United States.

Mikko Makela, who played for the Buffalo Sabres in 1990-91 and *had 117 goals in six NHL seasons,* had two goals and two assists. Jukka Tammi had a shutout until Mariusz Puzio scored with 5:16 left.

Timo Jutila started the scoring at 2:41 of the first period on a power-play blast from the blue line. Raimo Helminen made the score 2-0 on another power play at 15:20. Makela assisted on both goals.

The first fluke goal came at 17:28 when Raimo Summanen's pass across the crease was blocked into the net by Poland defenseman Kazimierz Jurek. Makela scored the second at 18:36 when his pass from behind the net went in off the back of goalie Marek Batkiewicz.

Hannu Jarvenpaa's deflection made the score 5-0 late in the second period, and Makela scored on a power play at 5:32 of the third. After Puzio's goal cut the lead to 6-1, Teemu Selanne scored twice and Pekka Tuomisto once for Finland.

Borje Salming scored two power-play goals in the second period, when Sweden scored four times to break open a close game against Italy.

Sweden, the world champion, has outscored its two opponents by 14-4.

Salming, a veteran of 17 NHL seasons who played in six All-Star Games, helped Sweden open the scoring by assisting on Hakan Loob's goal 3:38 into the game. Tommy Sjodin's goal made it 2-0 after one.

Sweden, bronze medalist in the previous three Olympics, took a 4-0 lead on goals by Lars Edstrom and Patric Kjellberg before Italy's *Emilio* Iovio beat Swedish goalie Tommy Soderstrom.

Salming, a defenseman who had *787 points in 1,148 career NHL* games from 1973 through 1990, finished the period with his two goals for a 6-1 lead.

Mike Fiala/Agence France-Presse
German defenseman Georg Holzmann, center, battling Tuesday to keep the puck away from American forward Shawn McEachern.

Wednesday's Events

All times are GMT

Alpine Skiing – Women's combined *downhill,* 1115.
Biathlon – Men's 10 km, 0900.
Ice Hockey – Canada vs. Norway, 1200; Switzerland vs. France, 1530; CIS vs. Czechoslovakia, 1915.
Freestyle Skiing – Moguls preliminaries, 1000.
Luge – Women's singles, 3d/4th runs, 0900.
Nordic Combined – 15 km cross country, 1330.
Speed Skating – Women's 1,500 m, 1500.

Wednesday's TV

EUROPE
All hours are local

Austria – FS2: 0600, 0950, 1205, 1315, 1420, 2000, 2015.
Britain – BBC1: 1105-1200, 1350-1550, 2210-0010; BBC2: 1800-1930; Eurosport: 24-hour coverage.
Denmark – DR: 0955-1130, 2315-2400.
Finland – TV1: 1040-1325, 1500-1650, 2300-2400; TV2: 1730-1830.
France – A2: 0945-1200, 1900-1930; FR3: 1300-1530, 1630-1900, 2245-2315; TF1: 1000, 1340.
Germany – ZDF: 0945-1850, 2010-2300.
Greece – ET2: 1715-1930; ET1: 1900-1930, 0030-0100.
Italy – RAITRE: 0955-1130, 1205-1315; RAIUNO: 1810-1830.
Netherlands – Nederland 3: 0930-2000, 2022-2050, 2102-2250, 2332-2355.
Norway – NRK: 0945-1650, 1710-1800, 2115-2200, 2240-2330.
Spain – La 2: 1215-1315, 1500-1630, 2030-2100.
Sweden – TV2: 0945-1555, 2000-2100, 2145-2300.
Switzerland – DSR: 1205-1315; TSR: 1425-1545, 1900-1920, 2245-2315; TSI: 1625-1900.

ASIA/PACIFIC
All hours are local

Australia – Channel 9: 2030-0100
China – CCTV: 2200-2300.
Hong Kong – ATV: 1930-2000; STAR TV Prime Sports: 0700, 0800, 0900, 2100, 2200, 2300.
Japan – Channel 1: 1605-1800, 2200-2300; Channel 7: 1130-1500, 1800-0700.
Malaysia – TV3: 1930-2000, 2230-1230.
New Zealand – TVNZ: 2130-0030.
South Korea – MBC: 1500-1700, 2100-2110.

NORTH AMERICA
All hours are EST

Canada – CBC: 0700-1200, 1400-1700, 1900-2200.
United States – CBS: 0700-0900, 1200-1230, 2000-2300, 2330-2400.

Thursday's Events

All times are GMT

Alpine Skiing – Women's combined *slalom, 1st run,* 0900; *2d run,* 1300.
Cross Country Skiing – Men's 10 km, 0900; Women's 5 km, 1200.
Ice Hockey – Italy vs. Poland, 1200; U.S. vs. Finland, 1530; Sweden vs. Germany, 1915.
Figure Skating – Men's original program, 1830.
Freestyle Skiing – Moguls finals, 1030.
Speed Skating – Men's 5,000 m, 1345.

Thursday's TV

EUROPE
All hours are local

Austria – FS2: 0600, 0945, 1350, 1445, 2000, 2015, 2210.
Britain – BBC1: 1350-1550, 2300-0015; BBC2: 1800-1930; Eurosport: 24-hour coverage.
Denmark – DR: 0955-1400, 1830-1925, 2215-2400.
Finland – TV1: 1040-1510, 2220-2400; TV2: 1700-2000.
France – TF3: 1300-1530; A2: 1530-1900.
Germany – ZDF: 0945-1850, 2000-2315.
Greece – ET2: 1730-1900, 2300-2400, 0030-0100; ET1: 1830-1900.
Italy – RAITRE: 0950-1130, 1255-1400, 1615-1700; RAIUNO: 1810-1830.
Netherlands – Nederland 3: 0930-1815, 1900-2000, 2025-2050, 2105-2250, 2332-2355.
Norway – NRK: 0945-1650, 1730-1800, 2115-2200, 2310-2400.
Spain – La 2: 1000-1030, 1400-1430, 1500-1630, 2030-2100, 2200-2300.
Sweden – TV2: 0945-1630, 2100-2145; *Kanal1:* 2000-2100, 2145-2300.
Switzerland – TSI: 0950-1300, 1350-1500; TSR: 1900-1920, 2245-2315; DSR: 2030-2400.

ASIA/PACIFIC
All hours are local

Australia – Channel 9: 2030-0100
China – CCTV: 2200-2300.
Hong Kong – ATV: 1930-2000; STAR TV Prime Sports: 0700, 0800, 0900, 2100, 2200, 2300.
Japan – Channel 1: 1605-1800, 2200-2300; Channel 7: 1130-1500, 1800-0700.
Malaysia – TV3: 0730-0800, 2230-1230.
New Zealand – TVNZ: 2130-0030.
South Korea – MBC: 1500-1700.

NORTH AMERICA
All hours are EST

Canada – CBC: 0700- 1200, 1400-1700, 1900-2200.
United States – CBS: 0700-0900, 1200-1230, 2000-2300, 2330-2400.

Austrians Survive Protests, Lead Luge

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

LA PLAGNE, France — Austrians placed one, two, three Tuesday in the first two runs of the women's luge competition. Then they survived protests by the United States and Italy that they had illegally tied their booties to their uniform pants to make the shoes more pointed and thus more aerodynamic.

The women's singles will finish with two runs Wednesday. Total time decides the standing.

Doris Neuner, 20, led after two runs with times of 46.590 and 46.764 seconds down the 1,258-yard (1,150-meter), 14-turn course at this mountain resort. The total time of 1:33.354 gave her the lead over her 22-year-old sister, Angelika (1:33.529), and teammate Andrea Tagwerker (1:33.781).

For a while, it appeared that the Austrians' fine day might be wiped out. Until the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary, lugers were allowed to tie down their booties — that's what they call them — with surgical tubing. That added to the aerodynamic effect of their rubberized, form-fitting racing suits. It saved time in a sport in which races are sometimes settled by thousandths of a second.

Now, the Fédération Internationale de Luge, the sport's world governing body, forbids such artificial aid, but the Olympic jury of appeals for luge checked the booties of the three Austrians, conferred with three technical delegates from the federation and then, after one meeting of 25 minutes and another of 20, ruled that the Austrians had violated no rule.

"Two teams felt that the Austrians' racing suits hooked over the heel and thus pointed the foot," said Bob Hughes, the U.S. member of the jury. "The question was, 'Was it helping the racers?' The jury said no."

With or without pointed toes, the Austrians did better than expected.

Everyone was also surprised by the fourth-place standing of Susi Erdmann, the world and World Cup champion. The 6-foot (1.83-meter) German was a solid favorite.

"This is her first Olympics," said Erica Terwillegar of the United States, an Olympic veteran who was seventh in 1:34.218. "The only difference between the Olympics and other races is that when you look down the ramp at the Olympics, there are a lot of people down there."

Teammate Cammy Myler, a medal favorite off her second place in the season-long World Cup series, stood sixth in 1:34.023 after a virus struck her, among other lugers, Monday night and kept her up until 5 A.M. Team officials said she got no more than a half-hour of sleep. Still, she has a chance for a medal Wednesday, because she is only a quarter of a second out of third place and she has beaten everyone ahead of her.

Terwillegar said she was happy with her performance because she did not have an exceptional season.

"I went to sleep ready to go," she said. "I hoped when I woke up it wouldn't have gone away. My goal is the top 10. I'd be very happy with that."

The bobsleds and luges use the same track, and on Monday night two-man bobsleds took their first practice runs. The 57 sleds made two runs each, chopping the smoothe ice. An Australian sled overturned in the first run and an Irish sled in the second run, leaving holes in the surface.

By 12:30 A.M., workmen were smoothing the ice. By 10 A.M., when the female lugers made their first run, the narrow chute was in better condition.

"It wasn't bad," Terwillegar said, "but it was a little chattery."

And, Tuesday night, the bobsleds spent four more hours digging into the track.

■ Russian Wins Biathlon

Anfissa Reztsova of Russian and the Unified Team won the first Olympic womens' biathlon gold medal Tuesday, The Associated Press reported from Les Saisies.

Reztsova won the 7.5-kilometer sprint, ahead of silver-medalist Antje Misersky of Germany and bronze winner Elena Belova of the Unified Team.

It was the first time women had competed for Olympic medals in the biathlon, a sport that combines the endurance of cross-country skiing with marksmanship from a shooting range.

Saboteurs Attempt to Disrupt TV

Reuters

ALBERTVILLE, France — Saboteurs tried to black out live television coverage of the opening ceremony at the Winter Olympics by cutting a transmission cable, the French state telecommunications company said Tuesday.

France Télécom officials said the fiber optics cable was cut on Saturday between Albertville and the city of Chambéry.

Coverage of the ceremony, broadcast live around the world, was only slightly affected because emergency back-up facilities took over immediately, France Télécom said. The cable was later repaired.

Police confirmed the sabotage attempt but declined to give details.

The French newspaper Le Dauphiné Libéré said a group calling itself COUIC — for Coordination, Offensive, Use, Interruptions and Cuts — had claimed it staged the attack to protest "technological muck" at the Games.

The report said the underground cable had been cut about 15 kilometers (10 miles) from Albertville during the athletes' parade at the opening ceremony.

The saboteurs reached the cable through a manhole cover, it said.

More than 8,000 police and soldiers have been mobilized to help guard the Games.

OLYMPIC SCOREBOARD Sponsored by MCI CALL USA®

MEDALS

Nation	G	S	B	T
Unified Team	3	1	2	6
Austria	2	2	3	7
Germany	2	2	1	5
Norway	1	1	1	3
Italy	1	1	0	2
Finland	0	1	1	2
United States	0	0	1	1
China	0	1	0	1
France	0	1	0	1
Switzerland	0	0	1	1
Canada	0	0	1	1

MEN'S COMBINED
GOLD—Josef Polla, Italy
SILVER—Gianfranco Martin, Italy
BRONZE—Steve Locher, Switzerland
BIATHLON
Women's 7.5-Kilometer
GOLD—Anfissa Reztsova, Unified Team
SILVER—Antje Misersky, Germany
BRONZE—Elena Belova, Unified Team
FIGURE SKATING
Pairs, Freestyle Program
GOLD—Natalya Mishkutyonok and Artur Dmitryev, Unified Team
SILVER—Yelena Bechke and Denis Petrov, Unified Team
BRONZE—Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd Eisler, Canada

SLALOM

OVERALL MEN'S COMBINED — 1, Josef Polla, Italy, 14.58 points (1:45.78; 1:42.16); 2, Gianfranco Martin, Italy, 14.90 (1:45.48; 1:42.76); 3, Steve Locher, Switzerland, 18.16 (1:46.53; 1:41.44); 4, Jean-Luc Cretier, France, 18.37 (1:46.25; 1:42.09); 5, Markus Wasmeier, Germany, 32.77 (1:45.91; 1:45.15); 6, Kristian Ghedina, Italy, 38.96 (1:46.65; 1:44.91); 7, Ole Christian Furuseth, Norway, 40.47 (1:48.94; 1:41.84); 8, Xavier Gisander, Switzerland, 41.31 (1:45.61; 1:47.19); 9, Tetuya Ishioka, Japan, 51.83 (1:49.29; 1:42.42); 10, Lasse Arnesen, Norway, 51.93 (1:46.81; 1:46.92).

11, Jan Einar Thorsen, Norway, 52.75 (1:44.97; 1:50.59); 12, Rob Crosson, Canada, 57.27 (1:48.33; 1:45.12); 13, Jure Kosir, Slovenia, 59.78 (1:49.60; 1:43.27); 14, Cary Mullen, Canada, 62.57 (1:47.47; 1:47.58); 15, Kiminobu Kimura, Japan, 64.14 (1:50.98; 1:41.55); 16, Kyle Rasmussen, U.S., 66.70 (1:46.30; 1:50.46); 17, Jorge Pujol Planella, Spain, 72.07 (1:50.64; 1:43.57); 18, Tommy Moe, U.S., 82.15 (1:47.19; 1:51.59); 19, Steven Lee, Australia, 85.85 (1:46.64; 1:53.10); 20, Vitalil Andreev, Unified Team, 85.07 (1:46.81; 1:54.34).

TUESDAY'S SLALOM — 1, Ole Christian Furuseth, Norway, 1 minute, 41.04 seconds (50.59, 50.45); 2, Steve Locher, Switzerland, 1:41.44 (49.98, 51.54); 3, Kiminobu Kimura, Japan, 1:41.55 (49.47, 52.08); 4, Jean-Luc Cretier, France, 1:42.09 (49.68, 52.41); 5, Josef Polla, Italy, 1:42.16 (51.27, 50.89); 6, Tetuya Ishioka, Japan, 1:42.42 (49.45, 52.97); 7, Gianfranco Martin, Italy, 1:42.76 (50.16, 52.60); 8, Jure Kosir, Slovenia, 1:43.27 (51.32, 51.95); 9, Jorge Pujol Planella, Spain, 1:43.57 (50.40, 53.17); 10, Peter Ditschev, Bulgaria, 1:43.60 (50.80, 52.80).

11, Kristian Ghedina, Italy, 1:44.91 (52.43, 52.48); 12, Rob Crosson, Canada, 1:45.12 (50.77, 54.35); 13, Markus Wasmeier, Germany, 1:45.15 (52.29, 52.86); 14, Lasse Arnesen, Norway, 1:46.92 (53.33, 53.59); 15, Xavier Gisander, Switzerland, 1:47.19 (52.35, 53.84); 16, Cary Mullen, Canada, 1:47.58 (52.65, 54.93); 17, Sean Langmuir, Britain, 1:48.85 (53.55, 55.30); 18, Jan Einar Thorsen, Norway, 1:50.29 (54.59, 55.80); 19, Kyle Rasmussen, U.S., 1:50.46 (55.01, 55.45); 20, Tommy Moe, U.S., 1:51.59 (55.03, 56.56).

LUGE

WOMEN'S SINGLES, FIRST TWO RUNS (final two runs on Wednesday) — 1, Doris Neuner, Austria, 1:33.354 (46.590, 46.764); 2, Angelika Neuner, Austria, 1:33.529 (46.805, 46.724); 3, Andrea Tagwerker, Austria, 1:33.781 (46.853, 46.928); 4, Susi Erdmann, Germany, 1:33.866 (47.028, 46.844); 5, Gerda Weissensteiner, Italy, 1:33.942 (46.954, 46.988); 6, Cammy Myler, U.S., 1:34.023 (46.974, 47.049); 7, Erica Terwillegar, U.S., 1:34.218 (47.094, 47.124); 8, Gabriele Kohlisch, Germany, 1:34.278 (47.204, 47.072); 9, Natalia Jakuchenka, Unified Team, 1:34.312 (47.097, 47.215); 10, Irina Gubkina, Unified Team, 1:34.448 (47.175, 47.273).

11, Nadejda Danilina, Unified Team, 1:34.539 (47.334, 47.215); 12, Sylke Otto, Germany, 1:34.549 (47.089, 47.460); 13, Anna Orlova, Latvia, 1:34.556 (47.263, 47.293); 14, Ilsta Galle, Latvia, 1:34.604 (47.412, 47.192); 15, Petra Machacheva, Czechoslovakia, 1:34.621 (47.298, 47.323); 16, Evita Shuica, Latvia, 1:34.712 (47.384, 47.328); 17, Natalie Obkircher, Italy, 1:34.855 (47.432, 47.423); 18, Bonny Warner, U.S., 1:34.878 (47.492, 47.386); 19, Katherine Salmon, Canada, 1:34.917 (47.522, 47.395); 20, Maria Jasenczakova, Czechoslovakia, 1:35.156 (47.672, 47.483).

NORDIC COMBINED

SKI JUMP (two best jumps are counted) — 1, Klaus Ofner, Austria, 86.0 meters (282 feet, 1 inch), 89.0 (291-11), 89.5 (293-7); 2, Reiichi Mikata, Japan, 85.0 (278-10), 87.5 (287-0), 89.5 (293-7); 3, Fabrice Guy, France, 87.5 (287-0), 82.5 (270-8), 85.5 (280-6); 4, Klaus Sulzenbacher, Austria, 85.5 (280-6), 87.0 (285-5), 84.0 (282-1); 5, Jari Mantila, Finland, 85.5 (280-6), 85.5 (280-6), 88.5 (290-4); 6, Kenji Ogiwara, Japan, 86.5 (283-9), 85.5 (280-6), 78.5 (257-6); 7, Stefan Kreiner, Austria, 81.5 (267-4), 84.0 (282-1), 88.0 (288-8); 8, Hans-Peter Pohl, Germany, 84.5 (277-2), 84.5 (277-2), 84.0 (275-7); 9, Fred Lundberg, Norway, 82.5 (270-8), 85.0 (278-10), 85.0 (278-10); 10, Thomas Dufter, Germany, 83.0 (272-3), 85.0 (278-10), 84.5 (283-9).

11, Andrei Doundakov, Unified Team, 79.5 (260-9), 85.5 (280-6), 84.5 (277-2); 12, Teemu Summanen, Finland, 79.5 (260-9), 84.5 (277-2), 84.5 (277-2); 13, Sylvain Guillaume, France, 79.5 (260-9), 86.0 (282-1), 83.5 (273-11); 14, Allar Levandi, Estonia, 82.0 (269-0), 83.5 (273-11), 84.0 (275-7); 15, Joseph Holland, Norwich, Vt., 78.0 (255-10), 82.5 (270-8), 84.5 (283-9); 16, Serguei Chvaguirev, Unified Team, 80.0 (262-5), 84.0 (275-7), 84.5 (277-2); tie), Milan Kucera, Czechoslovakia, 80.5 (264-1), 86.0 (282-1), 80.5 (264-1); 18, Stanislaw Ustupski, Poland, 82.5 (270-8), 82.5 (270-8), 82.0 (269-0); 19, Francis Repellin, France, 78.5 (257-4), 82.0 (269-0), 83.0 (273-3); 20, Marco Zarucchi, Switzerland, 80.0 (262-5), 82.0 (269-0), 85.0 (278-10); (tie), Andreas Schaad, Switzerland, 80.5 (264-1), 84.0 (275-7), 83.0 (272-3).

BIATHLON

WOMEN'S 7.5 KILOMETER (penalties in parentheses) — 1, Anfissa Reztsova, Unified Team, 24:29.2 (3); 2, Antje Misersky, Germany, 24:45.1 (2) ; 3, Elena Belova, Unified Team, 24:50.8 (2); 4, Nadezda Alexieva, Bulgaria, 24:55.8 (0); 5, Jirina Adamickova, Czechoslovakia, 24:57.6 (0); 6, Petra Schaad, Germany, 25:10.4 (1); 7, Anne Briand, France, 25:29.8 (2); 8, Silvana Blasoeva, Bulgaria, 25:33.5 (2); 9, Delphine Burlet, France, 25:50.5 (4); 10, Inga Kesser, Germany, 25:57.3 (2).

11, Uschi Disl, Germany, 25:58.9 (2); 12, Myriam Bedard, Canada, 26:04.6 (1); 13, Svetlana Pecherskaia, Unified Team, 26:09.7 (0); 14, Mia Stadia, Sweden, 26:15.0 (0); 15, Elin Kristiansen, Norway, 26:23.3 (1); 16, Nathalie Santer, Italy, 26:28.7 (3); 17, Corinne Niegrel, France, 26:32.3 (3); 18, Gabriela Suvova, Czechoslovakia, 26:42.1 (2); 19, Signe Trosten, Norway, 26:43.3 (2); 20, Elena Golovina, Unified Team, 26:50.3 (1).

HOCKEY

Finland	4	1	6—9
Poland	0	0	1—1

First period—1, Finland, Timo Jutila (Sime Saarinen, Mikko Makela), pp, 2:41. 2, Finland, Raimo Helminen (Petri Skriko, Mikko Makela), pp, 15:20. 3, Finland, Raimo Summanen (Jari Lindroos, Pekka Tuomisto), 17:28. 4, Finland, Mikko Makela (Janne Laukkanen, *Timo Jutila*) 19:36. *Penalties—Rafal Sroka,* Poland, 1:06; Pekka Tuomisto, Finland, 3:49; Andrzej Kadziolka, Poland, 13:47.

Second period—5, Finland, Hannu Jarvenpaa (Ville Siren, Mika Nieminen), 7:32. Penalties—Waldemar Klisiak, Poland, 26:00; Waldemar Klisiak, Poland, 26:00; Janne Laukkanen, Finland, 34:52.

Third period—6, Finland, Mikko Makela (Mika Nieminen, Hannu Jarvenpaa), pp, 45:32. 7, Poland, Mariusz Puzio (Andrzej Swistak, Rafal Sroka), 54:46. 8, Finland, Teemu Selanne (Hannu Jarvenpaa, Mika Nieminen), pp, 56:09. 9, Finland, Pekka Tuomisto (Jari Lindroos), 56:57. 10, Finland, Teemu Selanne (Arto Ruotanen, Mika Nieminen), 59:19. Penalties—Rafal Sroka, Poland, 43:43; Timo Blomqvist, Finland, 46:01; Simo Saarinen, Finland, 48:43; Waldemar Klisiak, Poland, 51:48; Hannu Jarvenpaa, Finland, 51:48; Hannu Jarvenpaa, Finland, 51:48; Waldemar Klisiak, Poland, 51:48; Waldemar Klisiak, Poland, 51:48.

Shots on goal—Finland 9-10-8-27. Poland 4-7-5-16. Goalies—Finland, Jukka Tammi (15 shots-14 saves). Poland, Marek Batkiewicz (18 shots-9 saves).

United States	5	1	1—2
Germany	0	0	0—0

First period—1, No scoring. Penalties—Tim Sweeney, United States, 7:47; Gerd Truntschka, Germany, 14:06.

Second period—1, United States, Marty McInnis (Moe Mantha), pp, 25:25. Penalties—Michael Heidt, Germany, 23:46; Tim Sweeney, United States, 33:14; Marty McInnis, United States, 39:03.

Third period—2, United States, Ted Donato, pp, 51:58. Penalties—Axel Kammerer, Germany, 50:10; Bret Hedican, United States, 52:19; Keith Tkachuk, United States, 58:06; Dieter Hegen, Germany, 58:59; Ulrich Hiemer, Germany, 59:10; Jim Johannson, United States, 59:10.

Shots on goal—United States 10-11-6-27. Germany 20-11-15-46.

Goalies—United States, Ray Leblanc (46 shots-46 saves). Germany, Helmut DeRaaf (25 shots-22 saves).

Sweden	2	4	1—7
Italy	0	1	2—3

First period—1, Sweden, Hakan Loob (Borje Salming, Thomas Rundqvist), 3:38. 2, Sweden, Tommy Sjodin (Jan Viktorsson), 6:10. Penalties—Fredrik Stillman, Sweden, 7:26; Robert Ginetti, Italy, 9:40; Peter Andersson, Sweden, 14:43.

Second period—3, Sweden, Lars Edstrom (Benzi-Ake Gustafsson, Peter Ottosson), 21:14. 4, Sweden, Patric Kjellberg (Peter Andersson, Hakan Loob), 29:11. 5, Italy, Emilio Iovio, 35:13. 6, Sweden, Borje Salming (Patrik Erickson, Mats Naslund), pp, 37:06. 7, Sweden, Borje Salming (Peter Ottosson), pp, 38:27. Penalties—Jimmy Camazzola, Italy, 22:49; Rick Morocco, Italy, 25:42; Robert Ginetti, Italy, 36:31; Michael DeAngelis, Italy, 37:58.

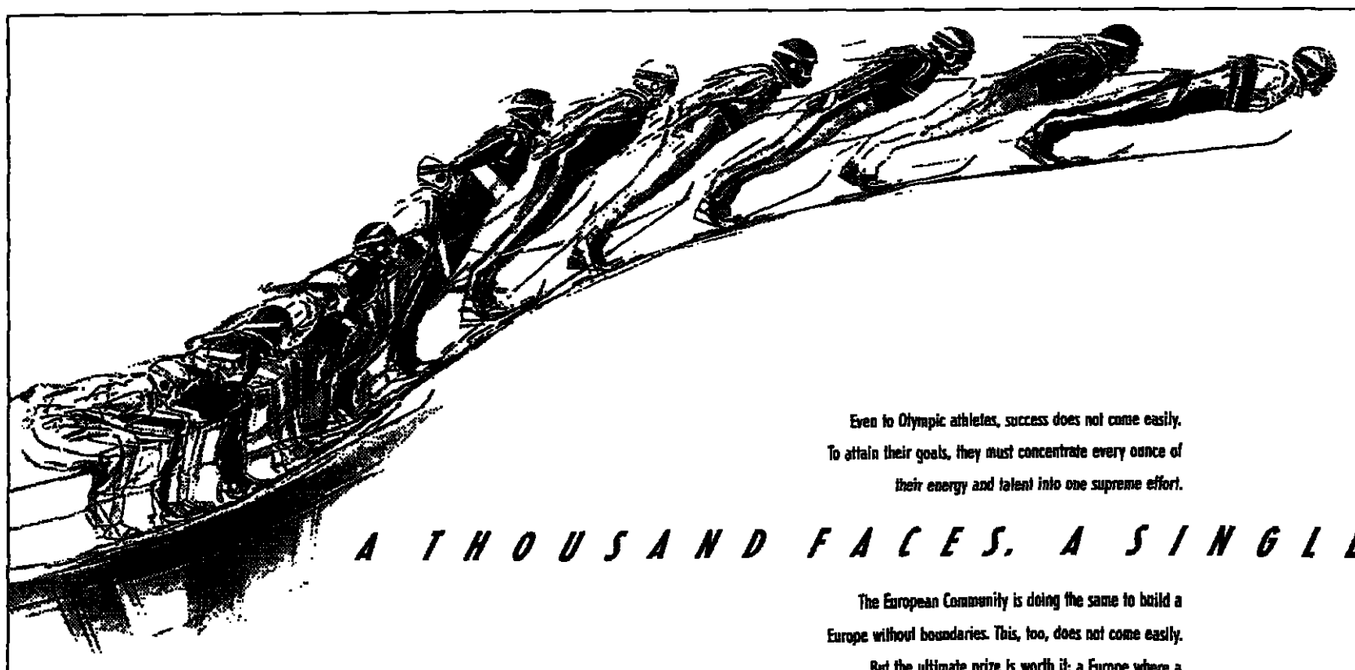
Third period—8, Sweden, Daniel Rydmark (Mats Naslund), 44:08. 9, Italy, Robert Ginetti (Robert Manno, Jimmy Camazzola), pp, 48:34. 10, Italy, Rick Morocco (Frank Nigro, *Ivano Zanatta*), 59:19. *Penalties— Peter Andersson,* Sweden, 47:24; Michael DeAngelis, Italy, 54:11 Peter Andersson, Sweden, 54:11.

Shots on goal—Sweden 20-17-8-45. Italy 2-9-2-13. Goalies—Sweden, Tommy Soderstrom (10 shots-7 saves). Italy, Michael Zanier (38 shots-31 saves).

FIGURE SKATING

PAIRS — 1, Natalya Mishkutyonok and Artur Dmitryev, Unified Team, 1.0 factored placements; 2, Yelena Bechke and Denis Petrov, Unified Team, 2.0; 3, Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd Eisler, Canada, 3.0; 4, Radka Kovarikova and Rene Novotny, Czechoslovakia, 4.0; 5, Yevgenya Shishkova and Vadim Naumov, Unified Team, 5.0; 6, Natasha Kuchiki and Todd Sand, U.S., 6.0; 7, Peggy Schwarz and *Alexander Kaniz, Germany, 7.0; 8, Maiidy* Wotzel and Axel Rauschenbach, Germany, 8.0; 9, Jenni Meno and Scott Wendland, U.S., 9.0; 10, Christine Hough and Doug Ladret, Canada, 10.0.

11, Calla Urbanski and Rocky Marval, U.S., 11.0; 12, Sherry Ball and Kris Wirtz, Canada, 12.0; 13, Danielle Carr and Stephen Carr, Australia, 13.0; 14, Rena Inoue and Tomoaki Koyama, Japan, 14.0; 15, Anna Taboada and Massimo Salvade, Italy, 15.0; 16, Line Haddad and Sylvain Prive, France, 16.0; 17, Kathryn Pritchard and Jason Briggs, Britain, 17.0; 18, Ok Ran Ko and Gwang Ho Kim, North Korea, 18.0.



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OBSERVER

Do-If-Yourself Columns

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Devastated by news that I am taking a three-week vacation which will leave them bereft of comfort and wisdom until March, hordes are standing outside my office at this very moment sobbing and pleading for me not to go. "How," they ask, "are we to survive this deprivation?"

Such is the selfishness of the multitude. No one thinks of my own need to flee the calamity called February and frolic in the hibiscus while all Florida kowtows to my mighty credit cards.

Still, one has duties, so I leave the following suggestions for six do-it-yourself columns, and headlines to go with them. By expanding these simple ideas to about 750 words, readers can compose their own six columns and know happiness once again.

1. Bankruptcy Chic: What is the most fashionable thing going these days? Bankruptcy. Everybody is doing it. Afterward they take ads in the newspapers to announce how swell it is.

TWA goes into the tank under the weight of $1 billion in debt and Carl Icahn, its top man, publishes an open letter saying how pleased he is and how good it is for his company and customers. Next day The Washington Post publishes a column saying Macy's should have gone bankrupt a year ago.

For a column, write a folksy down-home letter to your out-of-date, creaky old Uncle Frogmore telling the poor guy why you feel so wonderful about Icahn not being able to repay you anytime soon that billion dollars he borrowed, on account of TWA going bankrupt.

Assume that musty, really-out-of-it Uncle Frogmore had lent you the very billion that you lent Icahn. And that Uncle Frogmore said he absolutely had to have it back by January to pay the grandchildren's college tuition. Now write a letter from Uncle Frogmore to a fancy college explaining why it should be just as happy as he is about TWA going bankrupt.

Avoid sarcasm in this column. It will only infuriate people who know that Chapter 11 of the bankruptcy law really is wonderful.

2. Rip Van Bush: President Bush went to a supermarket the other day and was surprised to learn that checkout counters now use computers. Think of all the other places Bush hasn't been in the last 30 years. In your column, get him out of his limousine and show him how to buy a subway token, how to kill time when he's bumped from an overbooked flight, how to keep his temper when he's stuck an hour in a traffic jam because a visiting president has traffic paralyzed, etc.

3. Lance and Pin: In Maryland the official state sport is jousting. Now a politician wants jousting ousted. He wants the new official state sport to be duckpin bowling. Since politics is the art of compromise, suggest some workable compromises here, like bowling on horseback, jousting with bowling balls, bowling in armor, jousting with beer bottles, etc.

4. Rip Van Krikalev: After eight months in a space station the Soviet cosmonaut Sergei Krikalev is getting surly and would like to come home, but while he was away the Soviet Union expired, and his bosses have persuaded him to stay in orbit. In your column suppose you are an American astronaut who started for Jupiter before bankruptcy became all the rage.

Now heading home, you are told the United States has entered bankruptcy and cannot finance your landing until TWA comes across with $1 billion it doesn't have. Be a good chap and stay away a few more years, will you?

5. Not Like Pastrami: Certain politicians are saying that low-income people should be encouraged to buy private health insurance by being allowed to claim the cost as a tax credit. Explain to a person who keeps her wardrobe in a shopping bag the advantages of preserving our system of private health insurance. Teach her how to buy some ("No, mother, they don't sell it at the deli") and how to pay for it by claiming a tax credit. Show her how to fill out some tax forms.

6. Far off-Broadway: The only presidential candidate who seems to be running on his own power instead of performing like a second-rate actor in a third-rate play written by a fourth-rate playwright is the Democrat Paul Tsongas. Explain why every political wizard in America assures us Tsongas can't win. Devise a clever new variation on the old chestnut about fooling all of the people all of the time.

New York Times Service

Woody Allen and Kathy Bates in "Shadows and Fog," which will have its world premiere in Paris Wednesday.

Woody Allen, European Director

By Mary Blume
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — That the world premiere of Woody Allen's new film, "Shadows and Fog," is being held this week in Paris instead of New York has been a source of beaming self-satisfaction here accompanied by a resounding media blitz.

The event, Paris feels, is one that Paris deserves. Allen has long been taken very seriously here as a "European prose director" while New York often crassly longs for the belly laugh Allen provided earlier in his career. The authoritative two-volume encyclopedia "50 Ans de Cinéma Américain" devotes 11 pages to Allen (such earlier heros as John Ford get only four), with side references to Thurber, Lewis Carroll, Lautréamont and Molière.

Culturally appropriate as Paris may be for the film's premiere, the choice was dictated, as sometimes happens in the film world, by money. Orion, Allen's American distributor, is deep in financial problems that have delayed the picture's American release. Orion's international advertising and publicity director, Evelina Regina, confirmed that "problems," which she declined to specify, had delayed the opening, now scheduled for March 20. So it was decided to open in Paris, where Columbia is handling the distribution.

"France is really the most popular place for Woody after the United States," says Allen's long-time producer, Robert Greenhut. After the Paris opening, the next major screening of "Shadows and Fog" will be at the Berlin film festival at the end of this week. French media interest has been so intense that even Greenhut has been interviewed, "to the extent that anyone wants to talk to a producer," he says. "It can be pretty boring."

The excitement over the premiere has yielded what a Columbia spokesman calls kilos of articles on Allen and a media apotheosis last Sunday night when Anne Sinclair, who has a weekly television program on which public personages comment on the week's news, flew to New York for an hour-long show in which Allen discussed himself, and Sinclair, who can be a very hard-nosed interviewer, seemed overcome with girlish pleasure. Even Allen was seen to smile once or twice during the show.

The Feb. 12 Paris opening has been preceded by high level invitation-only screenings, one given by Jean-Pierre Soisson, minister of state for civil service and administrative modernization. Eric Lax, Allen's biographer who came to Paris for the opening, was asked to tell an anecdote about Allen at the dinner which followed the screening and repeated the anecdote the next night at a similar affair. "It wasn't the same crowd," Lax said.

His book, which Julliard planned to publish in Paris this spring, was released early to coincide with the opening and Lax says he is much impressed by the earnestness of his interviewers.

"A woman came yesterday who had this unbelievably dog-eared and underlined copy of the book. It was just stunning, she knew it better than I did." Lax's previous book was on bone-marrow transplants.

"Shadows and Fog," Lax says, will probably be more appreciated in Europe than in the United States. Although filmed in New York it looks, he says, very European. "It's a German Expressionist comedy, sort of like Max Ernst meets Bob Hope. I think the French will like it better than the Americans will."

PEOPLE

Diana Tours the Taj

Diana, Princess of Wales made a tour Tuesday of the ancient Indian city of Agra, where more than 350 years ago a heartbroken emperor built the Taj Mahal. But she visited the monument to love without her husband, who had already seen the Taj and spent the day in New Delhi. Diana and Prince Charles arrived in India on Monday on a six-day visit. "Just fascinating," Diana said after spending 45 minutes at Taj Mahal, which was built by Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal, who died while giving birth to his 14th child. "It was a very healing experience." Diana also visited the Red Fort, where Shah Jahan was imprisoned until his death after being overthrown in a coup. . . . Back in Europe, France's Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques elected Prince Charles as a foreign associate to the chair of the late Italian President Sandro Pertini. Other foreign associates include King Juan Carlos of Spain, former President Ronald Reagan and Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the former United Nations secretary-general.

□

A lawyer for the pop group New Kids on the Block has filed suit for slander against a former producer who accused the group of lip-syncing. The civil lawsuit asks for punitive damages against Gregory McPherson, who said that the New Kids did no more than 20 percent of the singing on their records or in concert and that New Kids' creator and manager, Maurice Starr, and his brother, Michael Johnson, were the real voices. "Everything that man said was untrue and defamatory," said Leonard Lewin, the group's attorney. He said the published allegations had damaged the careers of the teen idols. Last week, a Chicago fan sued New Kids for $75 million, contending that the group had defrauded consumers.

□

"One of my friends said what Alex Haley did is the black man's equivalent of putting a man on the moon," the novelist Charles Johnson said of the author of "Roots," who died Monday at the age of 70. Johnson, whose novel "Middle Passage" details the gruesome voyage of a slave ship, was one of many to speak out in praise of Haley. "He was a man of indomitable courage," said John Hawkins, his literary agent. "He never let anything get in his way." President George Bush joined in, saying, "He will be an inspiration for generations to come. His talent and spirit will be greatly missed."

□

U2, whose album "Achtung Baby" and single "Mysterious Ways" top the charts, is embarking on its first North American tour in five years. Brian O'Neal, spokesman for the Irish group, said that U2 would give 32 concerts in 31 cities, starting Feb. 29 in Lakeland, Florida, and ending April 23 in Vancouver, British Columbia.

□

Michael Jackson arrived in Libreville on Tuesday for a three-day visit to Gabon. But he doesn't plan to give any concerts. Besides a meeting with President Omar Bongo, Jackson plans to view traditional dancers, visit some tourist sites and do some filming for a movie on Africa. He goes on to Ivory Coast.

□

If human beings destroy civilization and have to start over, they may not have law or technology. But they might have the writings of L. Ron Hubbard, the late founder of the Church of Scientology. The organization is completing a huge cylindrical vault deep beneath a pasture in northern California as the repository of Hubbard's voluminous work. The vault is reportedly designed to last 1,000 years and may preserve Hubbard's words on golden audio discs.

□

Cher surprised an organization that helps children with facial deformities by pledging a $450,000 donation on television. The singer and actress, who played the mother of a boy with a disfigured face in the 1985 movie "Mask," was appearing on "The Maury Povich Show" when she announced her gift to the Children's Craniofacial Association. Cher has been a spokeswoman for the Dallas-based organization since making "Mask."

□

Barbra Streisand will receive a special Grammy Legend Award for lifetime achievement at the 34th Annual Grammy Awards on Feb. 25. The director and star of "The Prince of Tides" is also nominated for a competitive Grammy: best traditional pop performance for the song "Warm All Over."

TODAY'S

BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

Appears on Page 18

PERSONALS

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Classified Valentine Message Contest

Every year on February 14th, more and more people use the Trib's classified section to send a greeting to the Valentine of their choice and some of them get pretty creative.

This inspired us to have some fun with our readers by launching a contest for the most original classified Valentine. Here's how it works.

Create your classified message — minimum three lines — and send it to the IHT by mail or by fax with your remittance or your credit card reference. Your ad will run on Valentine's day (Friday, February 14th) and that evening the jury will meet to select the winners. The results will be published in the IHT's editions of Friday, February 21st.

So have some fun, wherever you may be. Get your creative juices flowing and send us your ad today. Or if you prefer, call us to place your ad.

First line of text takes a maximum of 25 letters, symbols or spaces; all other lines up to 36. No abbreviations. Minimum space accepted: 3 lines.			
Cost:	3 lines	4 lines	5 lines
US$	55.20	73.60	92

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